



U.S. Department of Justice

**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
Washington, D.C. 20535

November 13, 2023

NOAH SCHEER  
[REDACTED]

FOIPA Request No.: 1606793-000  
Subject: CONKLIN, EDWARD GROFF

Dear Noah Scheer:

The FBI has completed its search for records subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) that are responsive to your request. The enclosed 145 pages of records were determined to be responsive to your subject and were previously processed and released. Please see the selected paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

☒ In an effort to provide you with responsive records as expeditiously as possible, we are releasing documents from previous requests regarding your subject. We consider your request fulfilled. Since we relied on previous results, additional records potentially responsive to your subject may exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may request an additional search for records. Submit your request by mail to **Initial Processing Operations Unit; Record/Information Dissemination Section; Information Management Division; Federal Bureau of Investigation; 200 Constitution Drive; Winchester, VA 22602**. You may also email your response to [foipaquestions@fbi.gov](mailto:foipaquestions@fbi.gov). Please include the FOIPA Request Number listed above in your correspondence.

☐ Please be advised that additional records responsive to your subject exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you must advise us that you want the additional records processed. Please submit your response within thirty (30) days to **Initial Processing Operations Unit; Record/Information Dissemination Section; Information Management Division; Federal Bureau of Investigation; 200 Constitution Drive; Winchester, VA 22602**. You may also email your response to [foipaquestions@fbi.gov](mailto:foipaquestions@fbi.gov). Please include the FOIPA Request Number listed above in your correspondence. **If we do not receive your decision within thirty (30) days of the date of this notification, your request will be closed.**

☐ One or more of the enclosed records were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession.

If this release of the previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may file a FOIPA request with NARA at the following address:

National Archives and Records Administration  
Special Access and FOIA  
8601 Adelphi Road, Room 5500  
College Park, MD 20740-6001

☐ Records potentially responsive to your request were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and they were not previously processed pursuant to the FOIA. You may file a request with NARA using the address above

- ☐ One or more of the enclosed records were destroyed. Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) , Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1228; Title 44, United States Code, Section 3310 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1229.10.
- ☐ Records potentially responsive to your request were destroyed. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) according to Title 44 United States Code Section 3301, Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Chapter 12 Sub-chapter B Part 1228, and 36 CFR 1229.10.
- ☐ Documents or information referred to other Government agencies were not included in this release.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. **"Part 1"** of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. **"Part 2"** includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. **"Part 3"** includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

Additional information about the FOIPA can be found at [www.fbi.gov/foia](http://www.fbi.gov/foia). Should you have questions regarding your request, please feel free to contact [foipaquestions@fbi.gov](mailto:foipaquestions@fbi.gov). Please reference the FOIPA Request number listed above in all correspondence concerning your request.

Please be advised that if you are seeking a new search for records, you may wish to narrow the scope of your request based on material that you have already received, e.g., timeframe or locality. Additionally, be advised that "unusual circumstances" may apply. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(6)(B)(iii). These "unusual circumstances" will delay our ability to make a determination on your request within 20 days. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(6)(B). Additionally, the payment of pertinent fees may apply to your request. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(4)(A)(viii). The application of "unusual circumstances" is not a determination of how the FBI will respond to your substantive request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: <https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of this response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by emailing the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison at [foipaquestions@fbi.gov](mailto:foipaquestions@fbi.gov). The subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified. You may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at [ogis@nara.gov](mailto:ogis@nara.gov); telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

Sincerely,



Michael G. Seidel  
Section Chief  
Record/Information Dissemination Section  
Information Management Division

Enclosures

## FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

### Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the [www.fbi.gov/foia](http://www.fbi.gov/foia) website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

### Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Confidential Informant Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of confidential informant records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F) [5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F)] and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552a (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records would reveal confidential informant identities and information, expose law enforcement techniques, and endanger the life or physical safety of individuals. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

### Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches and Standard Search Policy.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems, such as the Central Records System (CRS), or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. The CRS is an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. The standard search policy is a search for main entity records in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include a search for reference entity records, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files.
  - a. *Main Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are the subjects or the focus of an investigation
  - b. *Reference Entity Records*- created for individuals or non-individuals who are associated with a case but are not known subjects or the focus of an investigation
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Foreseeable Harm Standard.** As amended in 2016, the Freedom of Information Act provides that a federal agency may withhold responsive records only if: (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions that FOIA enumerates, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law (5 United States Code, Section 552(a)(8)(A)(i)). The FBI considers this foreseeable harm standard in the processing of its requests.
- (iv) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at [www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks). Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at [www.edo.cjis.gov](http://www.edo.cjis.gov). For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.

## EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

### SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information ( A ) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, ( B ) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, ( C ) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, ( D ) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, ( E ) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or ( F ) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

### SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOI/PA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET  
FOI/PA# 1449779-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 6

Page 3 ~ b3; b7E;  
Page 28 ~ b3; b7E;  
Page 36 ~ Duplicate;  
Page 37 ~ Duplicate;  
Page 143 ~ b3; b7E;  
Page 145 ~ b3; b7E;

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X Deleted Page(s) X  
X No Duplication Fee X  
X For this Page X  
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

September 20, 1947

Honorable Harry B. Mitchell  
Commissioner  
Civil Service Commission  
Nighth and F Streets, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. William H. McMillen

GROFF CONKLIN;  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Reference is made to your letter dated September 10, 1947, wherein you requested an investigation concerning the above individual, who is an applicant for a Federal position.

In line with your request, I wish to advise that this Bureau is conducting an investigation concerning this individual and upon the completion of the investigation the reports will be made available to you. This letter is being submitted inasmuch as copies of form No. 79 are not presently available.

ACH:AJB

*734 mcs*

SE 18

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

September 20, 1947

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

Director, FBI

EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, was;  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Reference is made to your letter dated September 7, 1947, concerning the above individual, your file No. 100-17493.

The Bureau is in receipt of a request from the Civil Service Commission that a loyalty investigation be conducted concerning this individual, who resides at 514 Second Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. and who is an applicant for a Federal position.

The Civil Service Commission indicated that an investigation conducted by them disclosed that the records of the New York Division of this Bureau contained information indicating that Conklin and his wife were active members of the Communist Party. It was also indicated that their investigation developed other information which raised a question concerning the loyalty of Conklin to the Government of the United States. This information is available at the central office of the Civil Service Commission.

RECORDED

121-51-9X

It is noted in this regard that Conklin was previously the subject of a Hatch Act investigation in which your Division was origin, your file No. 100-139.

MAILED

In view of the above, the Bureau desires that your Division conduct an appropriate investigation of the captioned individual and in doing so you may utilize the instructions as contained in Bureau Bulletin No. 49, Series 1947.

Dated August 20, 1947.

ACH:AJB

286

En 41

Extra

SAC, Washington Field

November 19, 1947

Director, FBI

EDWARD GROSS CONKLIN  
aka Gross Conklin  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Reference is made to your correspondence requesting the installation of a technical surveillance in instant case.

I would like to advise that, as a matter of policy, technical surveillances will not be authorized in cases investigated under Executive Order 9835, where the question of the employee's loyalty is the only basis for the Bureau's interest.

5-11-47  
WVB:MJJ

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

RECORDED 1121-51-3  
EX-7 50 NOV 20 1947  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED 4  
☆ NOV 20 1947 P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

53 NOV 26 1947



**United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation**

Washington Field Office  
Room 1706, U. S. Department  
of Justice Building  
Washington, D. C.

October 13, 1947

**RECOMMENDATION FOR INSTALLATION OF TECHNICAL  
OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE**



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

*W* 121-25

**RE: Title** EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, also known as  
Groff Conklin  
**Character of Case** Loyalty of Government Employees  
**Field Office** Washington Field Office  
**Symbol Number**  
**Type of Surveillance (Technical or**  
**Microphone)** Technical

1. Name and address of subject:  
EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN  
514 - 2nd Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. - Republic 3987
2. Location of technical operation:  
Jefferson Apartments  
16th and R Streets, N. W.
3. Other technical surveillances on same subject:  
  
None.

4. Cost and manpower involved:  
  
None. Will use existing facilities at Jefferson.

5. Adequacy of security:

Good.

RECORDED

24-93

121-51-1

1

51R-8

121

51

4

DEC 2-1947  
R 320

6. Type of case involved: Loyalty of Government Employees - CONKLIN is Deputy Chief of the Information Staff (Information Specialist), Grade CAF 13, Office of Technical Information in the Department of Commerce. CONKLIN is also involved in the Gregory - Espionage - R case.

7. Connection or status of subject in the case: Principal subject in loyalty investigation. Information has been regularly and frequently received since February, 1942, reflecting that CONKLIN and his wife, LUCY, are on intimate terms with such subjects of the Gregory case as MARY JANE KEENEY and Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KRAMER and are also known to HENRY COLLINS, WILLIAM REMINGTON and PHILIP DUNAWAY of the same case.

8. Specific information being sought: Information reflecting associates and activities of CONKLIN, having particular reference to subjects involved in the Gregory case; information reflecting his allegiance to or sympathy with Communism; information reflecting evidence of membership in the Communist Party underground group.

9. Reasons for believing the specific information will be obtained by the technical surveillance: CONKLIN and his wife, LUCY, are known to engage in considerable telephonic conversation. This has been proved by technical coverage in the Gregory case on other persons. Mrs. CONKLIN is particularly talkative.

121 51 4

10. Importance of case and subject: CONKLIN holds a responsible Government position. He is reported to have been a member of the Communist Party in New York City prior to coming to Washington in 1940. In view of his associates



there is reason to believe he is a member of the Communist Underground Group in Washington. He is not known to be a member of the open Communist Party.

11. Possibilities of obtaining desired information by other means (Explain in detail):

Extensive investigation has previously been conducted under the Hatch Act by the FBI and also by MID, during which time information was developed which strongly indicated his sympathy with and possible former membership in the Communist Party, but no proof was obtained thereby. It appears unlikely that better evidence can be obtained without technical aids.

12. Risks of detection involved:

None.

13. Probable length of technical surveillance:

60 days

14. Request made for technical surveillance by any outside agency (name specific official, title and agency):

No.

15. Remarks: CONKLIN is also reported to have written speeches for Senator PEPPER and was credited by one informant with having written an exposition of the Communist Party line for Senator PEPPER. Mr. and Mrs. CONKLIN are also acquainted with HENRY and SYLVIA BEITCHER. BEITCHER is president of the Washington Industrial Union Council, CIO, and is employed by the Commerce Department. CONKLIN's name was recently found in BEITCHER's address book, according to an informant. BEITCHER is presently the subject of a loyalty investigation. He is suspected of being a member of the Communist Party Underground Group in Washington. Because of the various aspects of this case; viz., CONKLIN's connections with the Gregory case, the allegation that he was formerly a member of the Communist Party in New York City and the probability that he is a member of the Communist Party Underground Group in Washington, it is submitted that technical coverage of him will serve a plurality of purposes.

16. Recommendation of Assistant Director: While I appreciate that as a matter of Bureau policy technical surveillances will not be authorized in cases investigated under the Loyalty Program where the question of the employee's loyalty is the only basis for the Bureau's interest, I firmly believe that certain aspects of this case, namely, Conklin's relationship with subjects of the Gregory case and the allegations reflecting his allegiance to or sympathy with Communism remove this case from the "usual or ordinary" category of Loyalty cases. Conklin is employed in a responsible position by the Department of Commerce. It is believed that better information than that which has already been obtained cannot be secured without the use of technical aids. The security which could be given this installation is rated as "good", and it is noted that as to the location of technical operation, existing facilities would be used. For your approval, I have prepared a memorandum for the Attorney General, attached hereto, requesting his approval for the installation of this technical surveillance.

17. Recommendation of Assistants to the Director:

RECORDED - 10

EX-39

121-51-5

January 22, 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

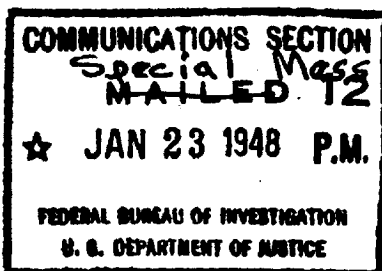
Mr. James E. Hatcher  
Chief, Investigations Division  
U. S. Civil Service Commission  
Washington 25, D. C.

EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN  
AKA, GROFF CONKLIN  
DEPUTY CHIEF  
INFORMATION STAFF  
OFFICE OF TECHNICAL SERVICES  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

On the letter from Arthur S. Fleming, Acting President,  
U. S. Civil Service Commission, dated September 10, 1947, a request  
was made for a full field investigation in regard to the above-  
captioned individual.

In examination of the Personnel Records, Department of  
Commerce, disclosed Conklin resigned his position effective August 2,  
1947. In view of this, no further investigation of Conklin is being  
conducted under the Loyalty Program.

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy



MAY 17 1948

JAN 23 11 41 AM '48  
RECEIVED READING ROOM  
121-51-5

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

January 7, 1948

DIRECTOR, FBI

EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, aka Groff Conklin  
Deputy Chief, Information Staff  
Office of Technical Services  
U. S. Department of Commerce  
Washington, D. C.  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Reurlet December 11, 1947. In view of the fact that examination of Civil Service records as late as October 28, 1947, did not reveal Conklin's termination of his employment with the Federal Government, you are instructed to examine the employment records of the U. S. Department of Commerce to absolutely verify Conklin's reported resignation on August 29, 1947.

It is felt that information developed to that effect through a telephonic inquiry to the Information Office of the Department of Commerce is not sufficient verification of Conklin's resignation to warrant the Bureau advising the Civil Service Commission that the investigation of Conklin is being discontinued.

The Bureau should be immediately advised of the results of your inquiry.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
WJF:afh  
121-7

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED 9  
★ JAN 10 1948 P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*[Handwritten signature]*  
*[Handwritten signature]*

121-7-10

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 11, 1947

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, aka  
GROFF CONKLIN  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Although examination of Civil Service records on October 28, 1947, disclosed that EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN was still employed as Deputy Chief, Information Staff, Information Specialist, Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, it was ascertained on December 3, 1947, by telephonic inquiry to the Information Office of the Department of Commerce, that CONKLIN resigned from his position in the Office of Technical Services on August 29, 1947, in order "to accept a position in private industry".

In view of the above this case is being placed in a closed status and all information collected pursuant to this investigation under the classification of "LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES", as well as information collected in the future, will be reported in Washington Field Office file #100-139 entitled "EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, aka GROFF CONKLIN; LUCY TEMPKIN CONKLIN, SECURITY MATTER - C".

GED:JC  
121-25

RECORDED

SE 7

121-51-5

FBI

DEC 11 1947

121 51 5

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 14, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

SUBJECT: EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, aka GROFF CONKLIN,  
DEPUTY CHIEF, INFORMATION STAFF  
OFFICE OF TECHNICAL SERVICES  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Reference Bureau memo January 7, 1948

Conklin's personnel file, Department of Commerce, reflects  
resignation effective August 29, 1947.WMC:MAH  
121-249

RECORDED - 10

31 MAY 12 1948

EX-39

121

51 6

51 MAY 17 1948



UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER  
TO CASE SERIAL NUMBER

4.49.262

REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION BY FBI

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington 25, D. C.

Name : Conklin, Groff (NMN)  
Address : 514 Second St., NW  
Washington, DC  
Date and  
Place of Birth : 9-6-04  
Glen Ridge, N.J.  
Position: Special Consultant  
Agency : FSA PHS  
EOD : 6-7-48

Dear Sir:

In the course of investigation of the above case, there was developed a question of loyalty to the United States. The information questioning loyalty was received from the following source:

- ☐ FBI Files.
- ☐ CSC Bar and Flag Files. (Transcript of record attached.)
- ☐ CSC Reference Files. (Transcript of record attached.)
- ☐ House Committee on Un-American Activities Files. (Transcript of record attached.)
- ☐ ONI Files. (Transcript of record attached.)
- ☐ MID Files. (Transcript of record attached.)
- ☐ Confidential Inquiry or Inquiries. (Attached).
- ☒ Report of Previous Investigation. (Report may be reviewed at the Office of the Chief, Central Office Investigations Division, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C.)

This case is transmitted to you for full field investigation under the provisions of E. O. 9835. Reports of investigation should bear case serial number and be transmitted together with the inclosed application to the Chief, Central Office Investigations Division, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

Very truly yours,

38 AUG 9 1948

U. S. Civil Service Commission

Inclosure:

52 NOV 24 1948

121

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7

121-51-7

**UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION**

**Investigations Division**

**Washington 25, D. C.**

**RECORD CHECK INFORMATION**

Attention is directed to the fact that the record below is merely a listing of information as shown in the Commission's files and no part of this information should be considered as identified by the Commission with the person or persons whose name or names were submitted for searching. Further, the mention of an organization hereafter does not constitute a characterization by the Commission of the nature and purpose of such organization. The information given herein has not been verified by investigation; the Commission, therefore, can make no evaluation of the validity of the information nor the creditability of the source of information. This information is furnished solely as an aid to any investigations or corroborative checks requested or in process.

Groff Conklin  
514 2nd St., N. W., Washington, D. C.  
B: 9-6-04

The above person was the subject of previous Commission investigation in 1941 and 1943 and also the subject of recent investigation under E. O. 9835 which investigation is indicated to have been discontinued due to termination of the employment. It is noted that he has now been reemployed and his case is being reopened and referred to the FBI.

The files do not contain any information at this time other than what is reflected in the investigative reports.

121 51 7

Subj:

*Conplie, Hoff* F-19

Address:

Birthdate:

SUPV:

Misc:

R#

Date

Searcher Initial

*59*

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

*121-3938-19*

*100-2-621, 622*

*100-355 289-1,*

*61-9182-1x p20*

*100-2-1513*

*100-345079-26*

*100-344452-17*

*P7, 8, 21,*

*I 101-6964-2,*

*62-17890-607*

*P805*

*Conplie, 27.*

*I 100-4381*

*121*

*51*

*7*

Subj:

*Conplie, Hoff* F-19

Address:

Birthdate:

SUPV:

Misc:

R#

Date

Searcher Initial

*59*

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

*61-7566-1772,*

*1861,*

*62-23533-4543,*

*61-7561-2-87,*

*121-4016-3,*

*100-3-65-847 P13*

*61-7561-2-87,*

*100-135-53-237, 237,*

*61-7566-2914,*

*61-7566-259, 393,*

*402, 453, 718, 888X,*

*1105, 1343,*

*61-7554-41*

*121*

*51*

*7*

b3  
b7E

Subj: Conklin, Groff P-19

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

RD \_\_\_\_\_ Date 8-9 Searcher Initial 59

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

	FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	121	51 7
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	100-4381	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	121-51	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	101-6964-6	
	121-6159-66P18	

b3  
b7E

<b>STANDARD FORM 35</b> Promulgated August 4, 1947, by Civil Service Commission		<b>REQUEST REPORT OF LOYALTY DATA ON APPLICANTS AND APPOINTEES</b>		CASE SERIAL NUMBER (CSC use only) <div style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold;">449-262</div>																										
THIS FORM TO BE USED ONLY FOR APPLICANTS AND APPOINTEES WHERE RECORD CHECKS AND INQUIRIES ARE CONDUCTED BY CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION (PART I - Executive Order 9835)																														
TO: The Federal Bureau of Investigation, through the U. S. Civil Service Commission The following information is furnished for identification purposes on the person named below. Kindly furnish a report on any loyalty information contained in your files. (The fingerprints of this person are attached.)																														
1. FULL NAME (Initials and abridgments of full name are not acceptable). <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>(Surname) <b>Conklin</b></span> <span>(Given name) <b>Groff</b></span> <span>(Middle or other names) <b>None</b></span> </div>		FOURTH CIVIL SERVICE REGION																												
2. ALIASES AND NICKNAMES <b>"Conk"</b>		3. DATE OF THIS REQUEST <div style="text-align: right;">JUN 9 - 1948 <b>June 4, 1948</b></div>																												
4. SPECIAL NUMBERS KNOWN TO REQUESTING AGENCY (FBI number or FBI file number, passport number, Army or Navy serial number, seaman's certificate of identification, alien registration number, Social Security number etc. Specify which) <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span><b>Social Security No. 112-07-8015</b></span> <span><b>Registered Second Reg</b></span> </div>																														
5. PLACE OF BIRTH <b>Glen Ridge, N.J.</b>		6. DATE OF BIRTH <b>Sept. 6, 1904</b>		7. TITLE OF POSITION <b>Special Consultant</b>																										
8. SEX <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MALE <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE	9. MARITAL STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> SINGLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MARRIED		10. IF MARRIED, GIVE SPOUSE'S FULL NAME, AND DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH <b>Lucy Tempkin Conklin</b> <b>Vilna Poland March 25, 1905</b>																											
11. DATE OF APPOINTMENT <b>June 7, 1948</b>		12. TYPE OF APPOINTMENT: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTED <input type="checkbox"/> TEMPORARY <input type="checkbox"/> COMPETITIVE (Cite Civil Service or other legal authority)																												
13. ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH AFFILIATED OTHER THAN RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS OR THOSE WHICH SHOW RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS <b>Authors League of America, National Association of Housing Officials, Society for Professional Geographers, Museum of Modern Art, Vachel Lindsay Association, Public Housing Conference.</b>																														
14. DATES AND PLACES OF RESIDENCE FOR THE LAST 10 YEARS <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">From</th> <th style="text-align: center;">To</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Street</th> <th style="text-align: center;">City</th> <th style="text-align: center;">State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="5"><b>July 1943 to date 514 2nd St. N.W., Washington 1, D.C.</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5"><b>Jan. 1943 July 1943 - various places in Washington ( I cannot recall all) while hunting for an apartment</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5"><b>June 1942 January 1943 - various places in New York (friends' apartments etc. I cannot recall dates or all addresses) while working at "Time" Magazine, etc.</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5"><b>Oct. 1941 June 1942 - 18 Tauxemont Road, Tauxemont, R.F.D.#1, Alexandria, Virginia</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						From	To	Street	City	State	<b>July 1943 to date 514 2nd St. N.W., Washington 1, D.C.</b>					<b>Jan. 1943 July 1943 - various places in Washington ( I cannot recall all) while hunting for an apartment</b>					<b>June 1942 January 1943 - various places in New York (friends' apartments etc. I cannot recall dates or all addresses) while working at "Time" Magazine, etc.</b>					<b>Oct. 1941 June 1942 - 18 Tauxemont Road, Tauxemont, R.F.D.#1, Alexandria, Virginia</b>				
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<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <span><b>RECORDED</b></span> <span><b>112-51-1</b></span> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">( See separate sheet )</div>																														
16. THIS AGENCY HAS LOYALTY INFORMATION REPORT(S) FURNISHED BY THE AGENCIES INDICATED BELOW:																														
AGENCY WHICH MADE THE LOYALTY REPORT <b>Letter to COMMUNICATIONS SECTION</b> <b>None</b>		DATE OF REPORT <b>31 AUG 20 1948</b>		REMARKS <b>None</b>																										
17. THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR RETURN REPORT TO AGENCY WHERE NO DEROGATORY INFORMATION IS DEVELOPED <div style="text-align: center;"> <b>FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</b>  <b>U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</b> </div>		18. NAME AND ADDRESS OF REQUESTING AGENCY <b>Office of Personnel</b> <b>U. S. Public Health Service</b> <b>Washington 25, D.C.</b>																												

Date: August 20, 1948

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8

FILES OF THIS BUREAU REVEAL  
INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS  
EMPLOYEE BRINGING THE EMPLOYEE  
WITHIN THE PURVIEW OF EXECUTIVE  
ORDER #9835. INVESTIGATION BEING  
CONDUCTED.

FJMB:bjn

FBI, Washington, D. C.

(Name of Reporting Agency)

## INSTRUCTIONS ON PREPARATION OF STANDARD FORM 85

1. This form (Standard Form 85) is promulgated by the United States Civil Service Commission at the request of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of carrying out the responsibilities with respect to applicants for Federal employment and persons appointed to Federal positions after September 30, 1947 as provided in Part I of Executive Order 9835.
2. A separate form (Standard Form 84) will be used for excepted employees when investigation is conducted by the agency.
3. The Fingerprint Chart (Standard Form 87) of the applicant or appointee must be submitted with the original and two copies of this form. The third carbon copy of the form should be retained by the agency.
4. If additional space is needed in filling in Items 14 and 15, use a separate sheet of paper, number the item to correspond with the item number of this form, and attach.
5. If the requesting agency has previously received loyalty information from any Government agency (including the Federal Bureau of Investigation) concerning the employee named in this form, the name of the agency which furnished the information and the date of the report should be shown in Item 16.
6. Item 17 is reserved for use in reporting on this request when no derogatory information is developed.
7. Whenever information is developed the report will be covered in Item 19 above.
8. For further details regarding the use of this form see the Federal Personnel Manual.

★ U. S. GOVERNMENT

REVERSE SIDE  
OF  
PREVIOUS SIDE

62-1



COMPLETION OF QUESTION NO. 14,

Dates and Places of Residence for the Last 10 years.

Jan. 1940 - Sept. 1941 Cummings Lane, Chevy Chase, Maryland  
(Last house on right)

Oct. 1937 - Jan. 1940 63 West 11th Street, New York City, N.Y.

COMPLETION OF QUESTION NO. 15,

Dates, Names and Addresses of Employers for the Last 10 years.

Feb. 1941 - May 1942 Tauxemont Home Builders Inc., R.F.D. #1, Alexandria, Va.

Sept. 1940 - Feb. 1941 U. S. Maritime Commission, Washington 25, D.C.

April 1940 - Sept. 1940 Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Washington 25, D.C.

Sept. 1939 - April 1940 U. S. Bureau of the Census.

July 1937 - Sept. 1939 - Self 63 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

RECORDED 87

August 16, 1948

-Opening PI ( )  
 -Opening FF (x)  
 Type A  
 Date Rec'd 7-28-48  
 Form 79 prepared (x)  
 Steno bjn

-Conversion ( )

Type \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date Rec'd \_\_\_\_\_  
 File # \_\_\_\_\_  
 Form 79 prepared ( )  
 Steno \_\_\_\_\_

SAC, Washington Field

RE: EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, aka  
Groff Conklin  
 Appointee, National Cancer Institute  
 United States Public Health Service  
 Federal Security Agency  
 Bethesda, Maryland  
 LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Dear Sir:

You are instructed to conduct a full field investigation (X) a preliminary inquiry ( ) concerning the above named individual. This investigation is to be assigned immediately and the results mailed to reach the Bureau by August 16, 1948.

Attached for your assistance is a photostatic copy of the Request for Report on Loyalty Data furnished to the Bureau on this individual.

The Bureau files contain the following information regarding this person:

Offices receiving a copy of this letter have previously conducted investigations of Conklin and his wife, Macy Tompkin Conklin. (Washington Field Office 100-139, 121-249, 121-25; New York 100-3451, 54-24; Chicago 100-1133). Former Confidential Informant [redacted] advised in his report of June 21, 1940, that the Conklins were both active workers in the Communist Party. This informant also furnished considerable additional information reflecting on the loyalty of the Conklins. It is noted that upon interview by the Washington Field Office in 1944 Conklin denied membership in the Communist Party, but admitted attending mass meetings held under the auspices of the Communist Party as well as a meeting of the American Youth Congress in 1938 as a member of the League of American Writers. All organizations mentioned have been cited by the Attorney General as within the purview of Part III, Section 3 of the President's Executive Order 9835. More recently the Washington Field Office has developed information that the Conklins are frequent contacts of Charles Kramer, Mary Jane Keeney and numerous others reported to be Communists, Communist sympathizers, or Soviet espionage suspects. (100-4381-1,57.)

☆ AUG 17 1948 P.M.

Very truly yours,

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

John Edgar Hoover  
 Director

cc - New York  
 Chicago  
 Boston

FJMB:bjp(eew)

Enclosure

121

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b7D

The Civil Service Commission originally requested a Loyalty investigation of Conklin in September of 1947. However, investigation was discontinued when it was learned that he had resigned his position with the Department of Commerce on August 29, 1947. The Commission has now requested a full field loyalty investigation of Conklin, advising that he has received eligible ratings and that he was appointed Special Consultant as above on June 7, 1948.

Attention is directed to the information available that Conklin is a prolific writer and has contributed to the "New Masses". Due attention should be paid to this phase of his activities. (100-4381-22)

Bureau files are negative with regard to the Authors League of America and the Vachel Lindsay Association mentioned by Conklin on his Loyalty Form.

It is not believed desirable for the New York Office to reinterview former Confidential Informant [ ] in connection with the information he has previously furnished but such information should be set out in the New York report and the source adequately described.

b7D

In addition to other necessary investigation the Washington Field Office will check all pertinent records.

121-51

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 -

121 51 9

# APPLICATION FOR BEST AVAILABLE COPY EMPLOYMENT

(Short Form)

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Answer every question below fully and completely. Print or print in ink. If you are applying for a specific United States Civil Service examination, read the examination announcement carefully and follow all directions. Mark this application to the office named in the announcement. Also be sure to mail to the same office any other forms required by the announcement. Study the office with which you file this application of any change in your address.

1. Name of examination or kind of position applied for  
2. Optional subject if mentioned in examination announcement  
3. Name of employment applied for  
Bethesda, Md., Natl Cancer Institute  
4. Last name, first name, middle name, and last name  
Gross Conklin  
5. Street and number or R. F. D.  
514 2nd St. N.W., Washington 1, D.C.  
City or post office (including postal zone, and State)  
6. Legal or voting residence (State)  
New York  
7. Office phone No.  
8. Home phone  
9. Place of birth (city and State; if born outside U. S., name city and country)  
Glen Ridge N.J.  
10. Date of birth (month, day, year)  
Sept 6, 1904  
11. Height with shoes  
12. Weight  
13. Are you now employed by the Federal Government?

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BLOCK FOR USE OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Appointed ☐ Reappointed ☐ Promoted ☐ Re-promoted ☐ Retained ☐ Retained ☐  
Position App. No.  
4.49-26.8  
OPTION GRADE SALARY RATING PROB. INC. AUGMENTED RATING  
INITIALS AND DATE

Indicate "Yes" or "No" answer by placing "X" in proper column

13. (a) Will you accept short-term appointment, if offered, for:  
1 to 3 months? ☐ YES ☒ NO  
3 to 6 months? ☒ YES ☐ NO  
6 to 12 months? ☐ YES ☒ NO  
(b) Will you accept appointment in Washington, D. C., if offered? ☒ YES ☐ NO  
(c) What is the lowest rate of pay you will accept?  
\$25 per day  
(Year, month, day, or hour)  
You will not be considered for positions paying less.

14. Are you a citizen of the United States? ☒ YES ☐ NO

15. Within the past 12 months, have you habitually used intoxicating beverages to excess? ☒ YES ☐ NO

16. Since your 16th birthday, have you ever been convicted or fined, or imprisoned, or placed on probation, or have you ever been ordered to deposit bail, for the violation of any law, police regulation or ordinance (excluding minor traffic violations for which a fine of \$25 or less was imposed)? ☒ YES ☐ NO  
If your answer is "Yes" list all such cases under item 30, below. Give in each case (1) the date; (2) the nature of the offense or violation; (3) the name and location of the court; (4) the penalty imposed, if any; or other disposition of the case. If appointed your fingerprints will be taken.

17. Do you advocate or have you ever advocated, or are you now or have you ever been a member of any organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence? ☒ YES ☐ NO  
If your answer is "Yes" give complete details in item 30.

18. Have you ever been discharged or forced to resign for misconduct or unsatisfactory service from any position? ☒ YES ☐ NO  
If your answer is "Yes," give in item 30 the name and address of employer, date, and reason in each case.

19. Have you ever been barred from examination by the United States Civil Service Commission? ☒ YES ☐ NO

20. Have you any physical defect or disability whatsoever? ☒ YES ☐ NO  
If your answer is "Yes" give complete details in item 30.

21. Have you ever had a nervous break-down? ☒ YES ☐ NO  
If your answer is "Yes" give complete details in item 30.

22. Have you ever had tuberculosis? ☒ YES ☐ NO  
If your answer is "Yes" give complete details in item 30.

23. Have the U. S. Government ever in a civilian capacity any relative of yours (by blood or marriage) with whom you live or have lived within the past 5 months?  
If your answer is "Yes," show in item 30 for EACH such relative: (1) full name; (2) present address; (3) relationship; (4) department or agency by whom employed and (5) kind of appointment.

24. (a) Were you ever in the United States Military or Naval Service during time of war? ☒ YES ☐ NO  
(b) Is the word "honorable" or the word "satisfactory" used in your discharge or separation papers to show the type of your discharge or separation?  
(c) Was service performed on an active full-time basis, with full military pay and allowances?  
(d) Date of entry or entry into service Date of separation or separation  
Branch of service (Army, Navy, M. C., S. G., etc.) Serial No. (If none, give grade or rating at time of separation)

IF YOUR ANSWERS TO THIS QUESTION NO. 24 INDICATE THAT YOU ARE ENTITLED TO VETERAN PREFERENCE, SUCH PREFERENCE WILL BE GRANTED IN THE EXAMINATION. IF APPOINTED, YOU WILL BE REQUIRED TO FURNISH TO THE APPOINTING OFFICE, PRIOR TO ENTRY ON DUTY, OFFICIAL EVIDENCE OF SEPARATION FROM YOUR LATEST PERIOD OF ACTIVE SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING TIME OF WAR. DO NOT SUBMIT PROOF OF DISCHARGE OR SEPARATION WITH THIS APPLICATION.

Indicate "Yes" or "No" answer by placing "X" in proper column

25. (a) If you served in the U. S. Military or Naval Service during peacetime ONLY, did you participate in a campaign or expedition and receive a campaign badge or service ribbon? ☒ YES ☐ NO  
(b) Are you a disabled veteran? ☒ YES ☐ NO  
(c) Are you the unmarried widow of a veteran? ☒ YES ☐ NO  
(d) Are you the wife of a veteran who has service-connected disability? ☒ YES ☐ NO

IF YOUR ANSWER TO QUESTION 25 (a), (b), (c), OR (d) IS "YES" AND YOU WISH TO CLAIM VETERAN PREFERENCE, ATTACH TO THIS APPLICATION VETERAN PREFERENCE CLAIM (CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION FORM 14) TOGETHER WITH THE NECESSARY PROOF SPECIFIED THEREIN.

THIS SPACE FOR USE OF APPOINTING OFFICE ONLY  
The information contained in the answers to question 24 above has been verified by comparison with the discharge certificate on \_\_\_\_\_

Agency: Title:

If more space is required, use paper the same size as this page. Write on each sheet your name, address, date of birth, and examination title.

28. (a) EDUCATION: Circle highest grade completed: <u>12</u> <u>11</u> <u>10</u> <u>9</u> <u>8</u> <u>7</u> <u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>		(b) Name of high school <u>Glen Ridge</u>		Location <u>Glen Ridge NJ</u>	
Did you graduate? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Date attended		No. years completed	
Name and location of college, trade, or technical school		From— To—		Day Night	
Dartmouth - Hanover N.H.		1923 1925		X	
Harvard - Cambridge Mass		1925 1926		X	
Columbia - New York City		1926 1927		X	
Kind of course		Did you graduate		Yes No	
arts		X			
arts		X			
arts		X			
29. Are you now, or have you ever been a licensed member of any trade or profession (such as electrician, radio operator, pilot, etc.)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No					
If so, indicate kind of license, State, and period covered by the license					
30. EXPERIENCE: In the space furnished below give a record of every employment (including periods of military service) and every period of unemployment since you first began to work. Use as many lines as you need for each job. Describe any training or experience in the military service which may be related to the position for which you are applying. Start with your present job and work backwards to the first job you ever held. Give names you used on pay roll if different from that given on this application. If you have never been employed, state that fact in the space below.					
WHEN EMPLOYED		RATE OF PAY	TITLE OF POSITION AND NATURE OF WORK	BY WHOM AND WHERE EMPLOYED	
From— (Mn. and Yr.)	To— (Mn. and Yr.)		Give job title and any machines, instruments, or tools you used. Describe each job in enough detail to show your qualifications. Use as many lines as you need.	Give name of person, firm or corporation owning or conducting the business, and city, State, and street address of business.	
Sep 47	date	—	self (freelance writing & editing)	self Washington D.C.	
Ap 1946	Sep 47	CAF13	Office of Technical Services Dept of Commerce, Deputy Chief, Information Staff, Technical & Administrative	U.S. Dept of Commerce, Washington D.C.	
No. 1945	Ap 46	CAF13	On both jobs, assigned as Senior Information Specialist to Senate Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education (Senator Claude Pepper)	Fed. Security Agency, D.C.	
Ap. 45	No 46			War Production Board, D.C.	
June 43	Mar 45	CAF11	Sr. Presentation Editor, in charge of writing and editing graphic projects & pamphlets.	Presentation Div. Office of Strategic Services, D.C.	
Aug 1942	Je 43	—	self (freelance writing & editing)	Washington & New York	
May 42	Aug 42	90 wk.	TIME book review writer	Time Inc., New York, N.Y.	
Feb 41	May 42	4500	Pres. & Gen. Mgr, small-homes building corp., in charge of all non-technical operations	Tauxemont Home Builders, Inc RFD 1, Alexandria Va.	
Sep 40	Feb 41	CAF11	Deputy Chief Information Div. Writing and editing; press contacts	U.S. Maritime Commission, Washington D.C.	
Ap 1940	Sep 40	CAF11	Tech. Asst., Home Bldg Service Sec. writing & editing, layout & programs (separate sheet)	Fed. Home Loan Bank Bd. Washington DC	
31. REFERENCES: Put an "X" in the margin beside the name of each employer listed above whom you wish to use as a reference. Also list in the space provided below the names of three persons living in the United States and not related to you, preferably persons with whom or for whom you have worked, who have knowledge of your experience and fitness for the position for which you are applying.					
FULL NAME	BUSINESS OR HOME ADDRESS (Give complete address, including street and number)	BUSINESS OR OCCUPATION			
1. Joan Karasik	Natl Cancer Institute, Bethesda Md. (Cancer Reports Div.)	writer			
2. Robert C. Davenport	RFD #1, Alexandria, Va. - Tauxemont Rd., Tauxemont	builder			
3. Dexter Masters	Consumers Union Inc. 17 Union Square West, New York City	editor			
32. SPACE FOR DETAILED ANSWERS TO OTHER QUESTIONS (INDICATE ITEM NUMBERS TO WHICH ANSWERS APPLY).					
ITEM No.	ANSWER	ITEM No.	ANSWER		
18	Resigned from Maritime Commission, Feb. 1941, result of FBI report. Was re-investigated, cleared and made eligible for federal employment by Civil Service Commission early 1943, and since have worked for				
			CSS, Fed. Sec. Agency, War Prod. Board, Dept. of Commerce.		

## COMPLETION OF QUESTION 25, STANDARD FORM #60, Greff Conklin

Se 29 - Ap 40 \$15 Wk Consultant, U.S. Bureau of the Census  
 —wrote over 50 articles on the 16th  
 Decennial Census U.S. Bureau of the Census  
 Washington D.C.

Jl 37 - Se 39 — self - writing, editing, etc., etc. 63 W. 11th St., N.Y.C.

Ap 37 - Jo 37 \$35 wk editor in chief, with all duties Robert McBride & Co.,  
 East 15th ST., N.Y.C.

Sep. 36 Dec 36 \$50 wk writing & editing as exec. sec'y/  
 Comm. for Cultural Relations  
 With Latin America (Hubert  
 Herring) New York N.Y.

Feb 36 Sep 36 — self (editing an anthology) 110 Waverly Pl., New York NY

Oct 34 Feb 36 \$35 wk Asst editor, writing, editing, book  
 selling, publicity etc., etc. Univ. of Chicago Press,  
 Ellis Ave., Chicago Ill

Sept 1934 \$35 wk Hired as asst ed. for magazine which  
 did not materialize Esquire, 919 Mich Ave.  
 Chicago.

Nov 29 - Sep 34 \$18 to \$20 wk Book store clerk and night manager Doubleday Company, (Mr.  
 Thomas Burns) Rockefeller  
 Center, New York NY

Summer 1928-  
 Nov 29 — Not working (practicing  
 writing) New York; Hanover N.H. etc.

Spring 1928 \$15 wk Book seller (wholesale) John Day Company, New York

July 27-  
 Spring 28 — Not working (practicing  
 writing) New York; Pelham; Hanover NH



4.49.26Z

514 2nd Street, N. W.  
Washington 1, D. C.LIST OF PUBLICATIONS - Draft ContinBOOKS WRITTEN OR EDITED

The Treasury of Science Fiction (ed) - - - - - Crown Publishers NY 1948  
 How To Run A Rental Library (completely  
 revised and rewritten) - - - - - R. R. Bowker Co. N.Y. 1947  
 Best of Scientific Fiction (ed) - - - - - Crown Publishers, N.Y. 1946  
 All About Houses - - - - - Julian Messner, N.Y. 1939  
 All About Subways - - - - - Julian Messner, N. Y. 1938  
 The New Republic Anthology - - - - - Dodge Publish Co. N.Y. 1936  
 The Smart Set Anthology (with  
 Burton Rascoe) - - - - - Reynal & Hitchcock, N.Y. 1934  
 How To Run A Rental Library - - - - - R. R. Bowker & Co. N. Y. 1934

BOOKS GHOSTED OR REWRITTEN

Collective Bargaining Procedures,  
 by Neil Chamberlain - - - - - Amer. Council on  
 Public Affairs 1944  
 No Friendly Voice,  
 by Robert Maynard Hutchins - - - - - Univ. of Chicago Press 1936  
 Cosmic Rays Thus Far,  
 by Harvey Bruce Lemon - - - - - W. W. Norton & Co. 1936  
 Recollections of an Old New Yorker,  
 by Frederick Van Wyck - - - - - Liveright, Inc. 1932

HANDBOOKS, PAMPHLETS, ETC., WRITTEN (anon.)

Handbook for Army & Navy Personnel  
 of the Office of Strategic  
 Services, Washington, D. C. - - - - - Government Ptg. Office 1943  
 This Is No Picnic-Handbook for  
 OSS Civilian Personnel About  
 to Go Overseas - - - - - OSS Presentation 1944  
 Army Food Distribution Study - - - - - OSS Presentation 1944  
 Bon Voyage! - Handbook for OSS  
 Armed Forces Personnel  
 About to Go Overseas - - - - - OSS Presentation 1944

MAGAZINE ARTICLES, ETC. (Signed)

The Publication Board . . . . .  
 The Science in Science Fiction - - - - - Science Illustrated, July 1946  
 A Legislative Program for Postwar  
 Housing Legislation - - - - - Journal of Legal & Political Sociology 1944  
 Water Supply - - - - - Infantry Journal Oct. 1943  
 Landing Barges - - - - - Look 29 June 1943  
 The M-4 Tank - - - - - Look 15 June 1943  
 The Flying Fortress - - - - - Look 9 March 1943  
 Publications on the Census (selected)  
 Journal of Home Economics--March 1940; Educational Outlook--May 1940;  
 The Social Studies--May 1940; Dynamic America--Apr. 1940; Mountain  
 Life and Work--Winter 1940; American Federationist--March 1940; West-  
 chester--March 1940.

Conklin - Bibliography - 2.

4.49.262

MAGAZINE ARTICLES (Signed) - (continued)

Teachers in Wartime (with Lucille B. Milner) - -	American Mercury	June 1940
Wartime Censorship in the United States (with Milner) - - - - -	Harpers Magazine	Jan. 1940
Conscience in Wartime (with Milner) - - - - -	Harpers Magazine	Oct. 1939
See How to Get a Better Home - - - - -	Better Homes & Gardens	July, Aug., Sept. 1939
Building New York's Costliest Subway - - - - -	Travel Magazine	Nov. 1938
Anthologies - - - - -	Reading & Collecting	1937
James Stephens - Prose-dict - - - - -	The English Journal	June 1935
Not One in a Thousand Knows (series of 10 science shorts) - - - - -	Liberty	26 Oct. 1935-28 Mar. 1936
Reviews (2) - - - - -	New Republic	23 Oct. 1935
Pullman Reading - - - - -	Publishers Weekly	6 July 1935
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO Rental Library - - -	The College Store	March 1935
Pervigilium Veneris (tr) - - - - -	Privately Printed	July 1930
Poems - - - - -	Poetry Magazine	July 1930
		Sept. 1933 June 1936

MAGAZINE ARTICLES, ETC. (Unsigned)

The Nortons Decided to Build - - - - -	Small Homes Guide	Spring 1942
Fair's Model "Home of Tomorrow" Features Dual Duty Rooms - - - - -	Small Homes Guide	Spring 1939
Abstracts of Civil Liberties Cases for Dramatization - - - - -	American Civil Liberties Union	June 1939
Approx. 10 reviews of books - - - - -	Time Magazine	6JL42-24Ag42
Approx. 29 new stories - - - - -	Idle Magazine	1930-1931
Miscellaneous Book Reviews (About 50) - - - - -	The Bookman; Saturday Review of literature; Christian Century; Herald Tribune Books; Midwest; etc.	1927-1937

Robert D., etc., etc., for material submitted on wartime  
and post-war period.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
NAME <i>Cumby, Giff</i>												SB	
DATE <i>7-21</i>						SEARCHER # <i>131</i>						R#	
100		62	61	MSC	SUB & SERIAL NUMBERS							111	
✓					121	4381							
					101	-51							
	✓					6964-6							
		✓				17290-607, Enc. p. 805							
	✓												
			✓			7561-2-87							
✓						3-65-847, p. 13							
				121		4016-3							
			✓			7566-1772, 1861, 259, 393, 402							
	✓					23523-4543							
✓													
			✓			7566-2914, 453, 718, 888 & 1105							
✓													
			✓			7566-1383							
			✓			7554-71							
				121		3938-19							
✓						2-621, 622,							
✓						355289-1							
			✓			9182-12, p. 20							
✓						2-1513							
					121	51	9						

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THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

November 9, 1948

DIRECTOR, FBI

LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES -  
COMMUNISTS WORKING FOR THE  
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Reference is made to your conversation on June 3, 1948, with Assistant Director D. M. Ladd in which you indicated your desire to be informed of all cases where there is evidence as to membership in the Communist Party on the part of a Government employee. For your information, and in order that consideration might be given as to whether any federal laws have been violated, there are attached photostatic copies of the reports reflecting the results of a Loyalty investigation conducted by this Bureau:

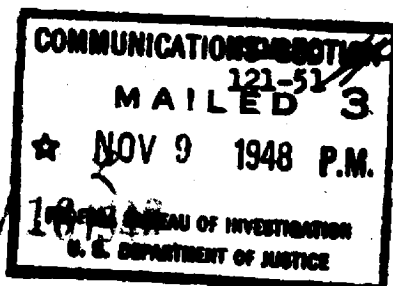
TITLE: EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN,  
also known as Groff Conklin  
Appointee  
National Cancer Institute  
U. S. Public Health Service  
Federal Security Agency  
Bethesda, Maryland  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

AGENCY: Federal Security Agency

G. I. R. -7

REPORTS: Report of Special Agent Kennerly R. Corbett  
dated October 11, 1948 at Washington, D. C.  
  
Report of Special Agent Melvin A. Thompson  
dated October 8, 1948 at New York, New York.  
  
Report of Special Agent Daniel J. McCarthy  
dated September 14, 1948 at Chicago, Illinois.  
  
Report of Special Agent Robert Scott McLeod  
dated September 17, 1948 at Boston, Massachusetts.

121-51-  
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NOV 10 1948



52 NOV 10 1948

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F B I  
NOV 10 1948  
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

*[Handwritten signature]*  
*[Handwritten initials]*

121 51

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : B. J. TRACY

DATE: August 16, 1948

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, aka  
 Groff Conklin  
 Appointee, National Cancer Institute  
 United States Public Health Service  
 Federal Security Agency  
 Bethesda, Maryland  
 LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Please search the name of the above individual through the records of the Identification Division and forward the results, in duplicate, to the Foreign and Domestic Coordination Unit, Room 4519, Department of Justice Building, Washington, D. C.

The following identifying data are listed for your assistance:

Maiden name, if married: \_\_\_\_\_

Date and place of birth: September 6, 1904, at Glen Ridge, New Jersey

Department and Agency for whom employed: U.S. Public Health Service

Previous Government employment: June, 1943-March, 1945, Office of Strategic Services, Wash. D. C.; Nov. 1945-April, 1946, FSA, Wash. D. C.; April, 1946-Sept. 1947, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Wash. D. C.

Was case opened on Form 84 or Form 85: Form 85

If so, date form received: 7-28-48

Other pertinent identifying data: (Including Military service numbers and Alien Registration numbers)

Social Security #112-07-8015  
 present address - 514 Second Street, NW  
 Washington 1, D. C.

ADDENDUM: (9-8-48) Based upon information furnished, an Identification record, FBI #6008056, is attached which may be identical with the above subject.

2- ENCL

FJMB:ccw

52 NOV 24 1948

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NOT RECORDED  
 32 NOV 19 1948

File  
 5/10/49

**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.**

NJ.1904.M.W.

Aug 31 1943 3799 bms

The following is the record of FBI number

6 008 036

J. E. Hoover

Director.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
Federal Home Loan Bank Bd., Wash., D.C.	Groff Conklin #--	applicant F. P. 8-20-40		
C.S. Comm. Wash., D. C.	Groff Conklin residence: 420 Cummings Lane, Chevy Chase, Md. born: 9-6-04	F. P. 10-12-40 city and state not given	position: chief of editorial section, U.S. Maritime Commission, Wash., D. C.	
C.S. Comm. Wash., D. C.	Groff Conklin residence: c/o Penz, 224 E. Capitol, Wash., D. C. born: 9-6-04	F. P. 6-16-43 city and state not given	position: mr. econ. editor, Office of Strategic Services, Wash., D. C.	
	121	51		
		121 - 51 - ✓ ENCLOSURE		File 5/10

\* Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints in FBI files.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-45208

NOTICE: THIS RECORD IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.**

2

The following is the record of FBI number

6 008 056

*J. E. Hoover**Director.*

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
	Admits: Approx. 5 traffic violations, 1940 - 1941. Admits: Approx. March 10, 1943, illegal parking, D.C. Traffic; fined \$3.			
121	51	2		

\* Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints in FBI files.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-15198

**NOTICE: THIS RECORD IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : S. J. TRACY *plw*

FROM : D. M. LADD *plw*

SUBJECT: EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, aka  
Groff Conklin  
Appointee, National Cancer Institute  
United States Public Health Service  
Federal Security Agency  
Bethesda, Maryland  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

*8/19 nt*

DATE: August 12, 1948

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Please search the name of the above individual through the records of the Identification Division and forward the results, in duplicate, to the Foreign and Domestic Coordination Unit, Room 4519, Department of Justice Building, Washington, D. C.

The following identifying data are listed for your assistance:

Maiden name, if married:

Date and place of birth: Sept. 6, 1904, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Department and Agency for whom employed: Federal Security Agency

Previous Government employment: U.S. Dept. of Commerce  
Office of Strategic Services  
Maritime Commission

Was case opened on Form 84 or Form 85: *U. S. Bureau of the Census*  
form 35

If so, date form received: July 19, 1948

Other pertinent identifying data: (Including Military service numbers and Alien Registration numbers)

Spouse's full name, and date and place of birth:

Lucy Tempkin Conklin

Vilna Poland

March 25, 1905

SS #112-07-8015

Address: 514 2nd St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

ADDENDUM: 9-8-48, (bc) Based upon information furnished, an Identification record, FBI #6008056, is attached which may be identical with the above subject.

FJMB:bjn

51 NOV 23 1948

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32 NOV 1948

*FILED*  
*7942*

August 16, 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Mr. James E. Hatcher  
Chief, Investigations Division  
United States Civil Service Commission  
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, aka  
Groff Conklin  
Appointee, National Cancer Institute  
United States Public Health Service  
Federal Security Agency  
Bethesda, Maryland  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Your case serial number: 449.26.2

Dear Sir:

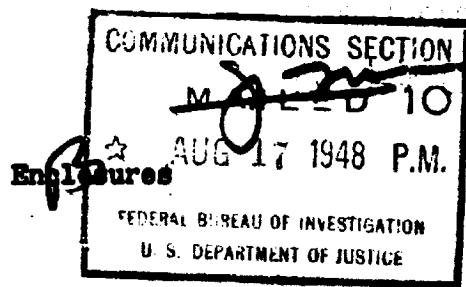
Returned herewith is the material which you made available  
to this Bureau in asking an investigation of the captioned individual.

Pursuant to your request a Loyalty investigation has been  
instituted, the results of which will be furnished you upon completion.

Very truly yours,

*J. E. Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

121-51-10  
NOV 19 1948



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50 NOV 26 1948

*HB [Signature]*

*[Signature]*

2-

✓ Mr. Hall  
4509

8-30-48

30

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD

DIRECTOR AND SAC

ROUTINE

EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, AKA, FSA, LGE. REBULET AUGUST SIXTEEN, FORTY EIGHT.  
APPOINTEE LISTS EMPLOYMENT NEW YORK SEPTEMBER, THIRTY SIX DASH DECEMBER  
THIRTY SEVEN AS EXEC SECRETARY, COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH  
LATIN AMERICA UNDER DR. HUBERT HERRING. LISTS NEW YORK REFERENCES BRUCE  
BLIVEN, NEW REPUBLIC MAGAZINE, W. WADSWORTH WOOD, FIVE SEVEN TWO MADISON  
AVENUE, JULIAN MESSNER, PRES., JULIAN MESSNER, INC., EIGHT WEST FORTIETH  
ST., JAMES H. HANSEN, BRICK MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF N. Y., TWO SEVEN  
TWO ONE GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL, CRITCHELL RIMINGTON, ROBERT H. MC BRIDE  
CO., ONE ONE SIX E. SIXTEENTH ST., JAMES FITCH, ASSISTANT EDITOR,  
ARCHITECTURAL RECORD DASH LISTS NEW YORK ADDRESS IN JUNE NINETEEN THIRTY  
NINE AS SIX THREE WEST ELEVENTH ST.

HOTTEL

KRC:as

121-249

RECORDED - 681121-51-11  
EX-109  
32 NOV 19 1948

63 DEC 1-1948

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5/2/41

8-30-48

WASHINGTON AND CHICAGO FROM WASH FIELD

30

3p

DIRECTOR AND SAC

ROUTINE

EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, FBA, EOE. REBULET AUGUST SIXTEEN, FORTY EIGHT.

APPOINTEE LISTS AS REFERENCE DONALD P. DEAN, U. OF CHICAGO PRESS.

EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN THIRTY SIX BY ESQUIRE MAGAZINE, NINE

ONE NINE N. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO UNDER ARNOLD GINGRICH.

HOTTEL

KRC:as

121-249

DEPT OF JUSTICE  
EX-55

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Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Jones	_____
Mr. Mumford	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Gandy	_____

SEPTEMBER 10, 1948

8:30 P

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 10

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, FSA, LGE. REBULET AUGUST SIXTEEN LAST.  
NEW YORK REFER REPORT SA E. F. HUMMER APRIL TWENTYFOUR, FORTYTHREE,  
ENTITLED DAVID ZABLODOWSKY, OSS, I.S.-HATCH ACT, NY FILE ONE NAUGHT  
ONE, FOUR TWO SIX. ZABLODOWSKY AND CONKLIN FELLOW EMPLOYEES AT  
OSS. INFORMANTS IN ABOVE CASE MAY KNOW CONKLIN.

HOTTEL

121-249

KRB:EM

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT  
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EX-55

FOIAIA SECTION

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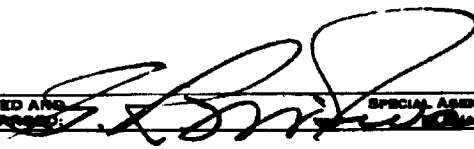
John

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

FILE NO. 121-1629

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 9-14-48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/1-3,7,8/48	REPORT MADE BY DANIEL J. MC CARTHY DJM:mel
TITLE EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, also known as Groff Conklin, Appointee, National Cancer Institute, United States Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, Bethesda, Maryland			CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:  Employment, Esquire, Inc., and University of Chicago Press, verified. Former fellow employees advise appointee loyal. Appointee unknown at 5642 South Drexel. Appointee unknown to [REDACTED] No criminal or credit record, Chicago.  - RUC -  REFERENCE: Bulet 8-16-48. Washington Field teletype to Chicago 8-30-48. Chicago teletype to Director and Washington Field 9-1-48.			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED  SPECIAL AGENT		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES  100-acc 9/16/57 9/17/57 421-51-14 1-13-1 32 19 121 51 14 EX-14	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6 BUREAU 2 CHICAGO 57 NOV 26 1948			

b7D

EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, also known as  
Groff Conklin  
Appointee, National Cancer Institute  
United States Public Health Service  
Federal Security Agency  
Bethesda, Maryland  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES  
September 14, 1948  
Chicago, Illinois

### III. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

#### EMPLOYMENT

Mrs. F. H. GREENLEAF, Personnel Manager, Esquire, Inc., 65 East South Water Market, Chicago, Illinois, caused a check to be made of her records, and advised that they reflected that appointee had been employed by that company for about six months in 1934. She stated that they had no accurate record as to the exact time in which he was employed. Mrs. GREENLEAF stated that the appointee was unknown to her.

Mrs. COLLEEN ROBEHECK, a member of the Editorial Staff, Esquire, Inc., 65 East South Water Market, advised that she recalled the appointee as having worked for Esquire Magazine for approximately six months a number of years ago. She stated that she did not have too vivid a recollection of the appointee, but that so far as she could recall he had never done or said anything which would cause her to think that he was not loyal to this country.

Mrs. GENEVIEVE TSLEIGER, Assistant Editor, Esquire, Inc., 65 East South Water Market, advised that she recalled the appointee very vaguely. Mrs. TSLEIGER stated that she did not believe she was well enough acquainted with the appointee to formulate an opinion as to his loyalty.

Mr. S. W. FINDLEY, Business Manager, University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, advised that his records reflected that the appointee had been employed by the University of Chicago Press from October 15, 1934 to February 15, 1936, at which time he left to do some free lance writing. Mr. FINDLEY stated that the appointee's personnel file contained no information regarding his loyalty. Mr. FINDLEY further advised that he remembered the appointee very well, and that he had been in rather close contact with him for the period of appointee's employment at the University of Chicago Press. He stated that the appointee's interests so far as he was ever able to ascertain were entirely literary, and that in his opinion the appointee was a loyal American. Appointee's address was given as 5642 South Draxel.

121 51 14

Mrs. EDNA BOYER advised that she has been an employee of the University of Chicago Press for the past twenty years. She stated that she remembered the appointee when he was employed by that organization. Mrs. BOYER further advised that her association with the appointee was confined solely to business hours and that nothing he had ever done or said during their association would cause her to believe that he was not a loyal American.

The following information was obtained about the appointee in 1941 in the course of another investigation and not as the result of a loyalty inquiry:

Mr. ROLLIN D. HEMENS, Business Manager, University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, stated that the employee had worked for the University Press from 1934 to 1936 in an editorial capacity. He stated that the appointee indicated no leanings toward Socialism or Communism, and that his interests were largely concerned with the publishing and literary field.

Mr. JOHN R. BARTIZAL, Business Manager and Comptroller of Esquire, Inc., 919 South Michigan Avenue, stated that the appointee was employed by their organization for about six months in 1934 as an assistant to Mr. ARNOLD GINGRICH, the General Editor of Esquire. Mr. BARTIZAL stated that to the best of his recollection the appointee showed no interest in politics and indicated that his interests were largely of a literary nature.

#### NEIGHBORHOOD

Mrs. PRESTON H. SMITH, 5642 Drexel Boulevard, advised that she has resided there since 1938. She stated that the appointee was unknown to her. Mrs. SMITH further stated that the only tenant in the building who has been there longer than herself was Mrs. RALSTON.

Mrs. J. J. RALSTON, 5642 Drexel, advised that she has lived at this address since 1936. She stated that she did not recall the appointee. Mrs. RALSTON advised that up until 1940 the property was owned by Mrs. M. REINWALD.

Mrs. M. REINWALD, 5200 Blackstone, advised that she had owned property at 5642 Drexel from the early 1920s and sold it in 1940. Mrs. REINWALD stated that she had no record of prior tenants, and could not recall ever having had a tenant by the name of CONKLIN

#### MISCELLANEOUS

advised that the appointee was unknown to him.

b7D

#### CREDIT AND CRIMINAL

The records of Hill's Reports, a Chicago credit agency, and the Chicago Police Department failed to reflect any record for the appointee.



ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The records of Hill's Reports and the Chicago Police Department were checked by Special Employee ROBERT W. NICKLESS.

Mrs. F. H. GREENLEAF, Personnel Manager, Esquire, Inc., advised that ARNOLD GINGRICH, former Editor in charge of Esquire Magazine, has resided in Switzerland for a number of years.

121 51 14

**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, also known as  
Groff Conklin  
Appointee, National Cancer Institute  
United States Public Health Service  
Federal Security Agency  
Bethesda, Maryland  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES**

**Report of: Special Agent  
Daniel J. McCarthy  
Dated: September 14, 1948  
at Chicago, Illinois**

*Ames copy*

*121-51-14*

**121**

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BUREAU

FILE NO. 121-1000

LINE

REPORT MADE AT <b>BOSTON, MASS.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>9/17/43</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>8/25, 26; 9/15/48</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>ROBERT SCOTT McLEOD</b>
TITLE <b>EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, aka Groff Conklin, Appointee, National Cancer Institute, United States Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, Bethesda, Maryland</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

CONKLIN attended Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., from Sept. 1923 until 1925. He transferred to Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and was in attendance there from Sept. 1925 to June 1926. No information relative to loyalty obtained. Credit and criminal negative.

- R U C -

**REFERENCE:**

Bureau letter to Washington Field Office, dated 8/16/48.

*1pc - acc  
8/20/57  
Jm 4/4/57*

b6

RECEIVED SECTION

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <b>RECORDED - 97</b>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT <b>6 Bureau (AMSD)</b> <b>2 Boston</b> <i>4 copies</i>		<b>121-51-15</b>	<b>EX-109</b>
		<b>1 - F B I 121</b> <b>32 NOV 19 1948</b>	<b>51 15</b>

EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN,  
also known as Groff Conklin,  
Appointee, National Cancer Institute,  
United States Public Health Service,  
Federal Security Agency,  
Bethesda, Maryland  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

September 17, 1943  
Boston, Massachusetts

### III. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

LLOYD K. NEIDLINGER, Dean of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, furnished the college record of CONKLIN, reflecting that he was born on September 6, 1904, at Glen Ridge, New Jersey. He entered Dartmouth College as a freshman in September 1923, withdrawing in June 1925, to attend Harvard University. There was no information on file in college records reflecting on the loyalty of CONKLIN.

Records of the New Hampshire State Police, Concord, New Hampshire, contain no reference to EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN.

The Registrar's records, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, indicated CONKLIN entered in his junior year at Harvard, in September 1925, on transfer from Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire. He attended Harvard until June of 1926. Records at Harvard University indicated that four of the five Professors who had taught CONKLIN are presently deceased. The whereabouts of the fifth professor is unknown. There is no information at Harvard University, reflecting upon the loyalty of EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN.

Records of the Massachusetts Board of Probation, Boston, Mass., a central clearing house for criminal records in Massachusetts, contain no information concerning EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN.

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater Boston, 52 Chauncy Street, Boston, Mass., contain no information concerning EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER  
Closing Full Field  
Disloyal (x)  
Unfounded ( )  
Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_  
Yerger \_\_\_\_\_  
File # 121-51

Date: NOV - 2 1948

To: Mr. James E. Hatcher  
Chief, Investigations Division  
U. S. Civil Service Commission  
Washington 25, D. C.

From: J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, also known  
as Groff Conklin  
Appointee, National Cancer Institute  
U. S. Public Health Service  
Federal Security Agency  
Bethesda, Maryland  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

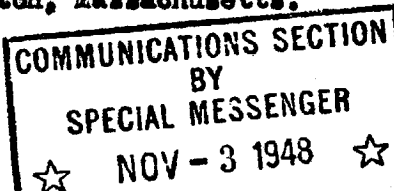
There are transmitted herewith four copies of the following  
reports covering an investigation conducted by this Bureau concerning  
the captioned individual under the provisions of Executive Order 9835:

Report of Special Agent Kennerly R. Corbett, dated October 11,  
1948, Washington, D. C.

Report of Special Agent Melvin A. Thompson, dated October 8,  
1948, New York, New York.

Report of Special Agent Daniel J. McCarthy, dated September 14,  
1948, Chicago, Illinois.

Report of Special Agent Robert Scott McLeod, dated September 17,  
1948, Boston, Massachusetts.



Please advise the Bureau of the ultimate disposition which  
is made of this case.

50 RIM:pey  
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Enclosure

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To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

URGENT

Transmit the following message to:

SEPTEMBER 21, 1948

SAC, NEW YORK  
WASHINGTON FIELD (SPECIAL MESSENGER)

*0*  
EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, FSA, LGE. BUDED FAST. SURZP.

HOOVER

RLM:rhr  
*Rhr*

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*121-51-16*  
*13*  
*32* *19*

EX-109

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 21 1948

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN,  
also known as Groff Conklin,  
Appointee, National Cancer Institute,  
United States Public Health Service,  
Federal Security Agency,  
Bethesda, Maryland  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Report of: Special Agent ROBERT SCOTT McLEOD  
Dated: Sept. 17, 1948 at Boston, Mass.

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FBI WASH FIELD

9-23-48

9 AM

DIRECTOR

ROUTINE

EDWARD GRAFF CONKLIN, FSA, LGE. REBULET AUGUST SIXTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT AND BUTEL SEPTEMBER TWENTY ONE, FORTY EIGHT. AGENT HANDLING THIS CASE IS ENGAGED FULL TIME IN INVESTIGATION REQUESTED BY BUREAU LETTER SEPTEMBER TWENTY, FORTY EIGHT, ENTITLED LEONARD CRANE KENNIE, CSC LGE. REPORT WILL BE SUBMITTED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

HOTTEL

KRC:njb

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EX-55

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STATES DEPARTMENT

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

10/12/48

Transmit the following message to:

SAC'S NY

URGENT

WASHINGTON FIELD

EDWARD GROSS COXKILL, FSA, LGE. CASE NEARLY SIXTY DAYS OLD. SURF IMMEDIATELY.

HOOVER

CC - WASHINGTON FIELD SPECIAL MESSENGER

RM:ole *aka*

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Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

50 NOV 26 1948

OCT 12 1948

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15 DEPT OF JUSTICE

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION 77165

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

NY FILE NO. 121-4698 MBA

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 10/6/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/1-37-10 13-17, 21, 24/48	REPORT MADE BY MELVIN A. THOMPSON
TITLE EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, aka Groff Conklin Appointee National Cancer Institute, United States Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency Bethesda, Maryland			CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
<p><b>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</b> CINYC T-2 advised appointee and wife active in CP and that appointee's wife member of Book and Magazine Guild. CINYC T-1 records reflect appointee member of League of American Writers, American League for Peace and Democracy. Attended American Youth Congress in 1938-39, contributed to New Masses. CINYC T-3, former friend of the CONKLINS, advised they were extreme "liberals". Employment verified, but former employers know nothing of appointee's loyalty. Mr. R. S. CONLIN of DOUBLEDAY COMPANY stated he believed CONKLIN to be Communist sympathizer, no proof of statement. Neighbors know nothing of appointee's loyalty. References and associates characterize appointee as "liberal", but not a radical and advise they believe his loyalty is to the United States. Majority of references and associates belong to Communist fronts. No arrest record or credit information. Not known by <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 20px;"> </span> or <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 20px;"> </span></p> <p style="text-align: center;">- R U C -</p> <p><b>REFERENCE:</b> Bureau letter to Washington Field dated August 16, 1948. Washington Field teletype to New York dated September 10, 1948.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">G.I.R.-7</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward Schuch</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ⑥ - Bureau (16 enclosures) 1 - Washington Field (Info.) 3 - New York (1 NY 100-3451)		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES  12 encl to CSE 4 copies CSE 1 photostat to AG 121-51-11 32 NOV 1948  RECORDED - 69 INDEXED - 69 5-jm	
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NY 121-4698

EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, aka  
Groff Conklin - Appointee  
National Cancer Institute  
United States Public Health Service  
Federal Security Agency  
Bethesda, Maryland  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES  
October 6, 1948  
New York, New York

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The following background information relating to the appointee was obtained from the records of Confidential Informant New York City T-1, a government agency maintaining personnel records, from the "Request for Report of Loyalty Data" submitted by the appointee on June 4, 1948 and from the personnel records of Time Magazine:

Born: September 6, 1904 in Glen Ridge, New Jersey

Employment: September 1, 1947 to June 4, 1948 - self-employed  
Washington, D. C.

April, 1946 to September, 1947 - United States Department  
of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

November, 1945 to April, 1946 - Federal Security Agency,  
Washington, D. C.

June, 1943 to March, 1945 - Office of Strategic Services,  
Washington, D. C.

November, 1942 to February, 1943 - Look Magazine, New York

August, 1942 to June, 1943 - self-employed - New York and  
Washington, D. C.

May, 1942 to August, 1942 - Time Magazine - New York

April, 1941 to May, 1942 - Tauxemont Home Builders, Inc.,  
Alexandria, Virginia

September, 1940 to February, 1941 - United States Maritime  
Commission, Washington, D. C.

77167

NY 121-4698

February, 1940 to September, 1940 - Federal Home Loan Bank  
Board - Washington, D. C.

October, 1939 to February, 1940 - Bureau of Census,  
Washington, D. C.

July, 1937 to September, 1939 - self-employed - New York

January, 1937 to May, 1937 - Robert H. McBride and Company,  
New York.

September, 1936 to December, 1936 - Commission for Cultural  
Relations with Latin-America - New York.

February, 1936 to September, 1936 - self-employed - New York.

October, 1934 to February, 1936 - University of Chicago Press,  
Chicago, Illinois.

September, 1934 - Esquire Magazine, Chicago, Illinois.

November, 1929 to September, 1934 - Doubleday Company - New York.

June, 1927 to November, 1929 - self-employed - New York and  
New Hampshire.

**Residences:**

July, 1943 to June 4, 1948 - 514 Second Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

January, 1943 to July, 1943 - Washington, D. C.

October, 1942 - Ben Franklin Hotel, New York City.

September, 1942 - 414 West 20th Street, New York City.

June, 1942 to August, 1942 - 415 Central Park West; Hotel Colborne;  
46 West 53rd Street, all in New York City.

June, 1942 - 65 West 11th Street, New York City.

October, 1941 to June, 1942 - Alexandria, Virginia.

November, 1939 to October, 1941 - Chevy Chase, Maryland.

77168

NY 121-4698

October, 1939 to November, 1939 - Washington, D. C.

September, 1939 to October, 1939 - 63 West 11th Street, New York City

October, 1937 to September, 1939 - 110 Waverly Place, New York City

September, 1934 to February, 1936 - Chicago, Illinois

December 2, 1929 to September 8, 1934 - 133 East 53rd Street; 27 West 89th Street; 658 Lexington Avenue and 318 West 57th Street; all in New York City

June, 1927 to September, 1934 - New Hampshire and various places in New York City

**Education:**

Glen Ridge High School, Glen Ridge, New Jersey  
Dartmouth College - Hanover, New Hampshire, 1923-1925  
Columbia University, New York City, 1926-1927  
Harvard University - Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1925-1926

**Wife:** LUCY ~~TEMPERANCE~~ DONKLIN, born March 25, 1905 in Vilna, Poland.

**References:**

DEXTER ~~MASTERS~~, 17 Union Square West, New York City.

BRUCE ~~BLIVEN~~, 40 East 49th Street, New York City.

W. WADSWORTH ~~WOOD~~, 572 Madison Avenue, New York City.

JULIAN ~~MESSNER~~, 8 West 40th Street, New York City.

JAMES H. ~~HANSEN~~, 2721 Grand Central Terminal, New York City.

CRITCHFIELD ~~REDINGTON~~, 116 East 16th Street, New York City.

JAMES ~~FITCH~~, 63 West 11th Street, New York City.

LOUIS P. ~~BIRK~~, 342 Madison Avenue, New York City.

BURTON C. ~~HOFFMAN~~, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

77169

NY 121-4698

A. F. GOLDSMITH, 42 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

E. ~~E.~~ PRINGLE, 180 Kings Highway, New Rochelle, New York.

Organizations affiliated with:

Authors League of America  
National Association of Housing Officials  
Society for Professional Geographers  
Museum of Modern Art  
Vachel Lindsay Association  
Public Housing Conference  
League of American Writers  
League for Peace and Democracy

Associates:

~~THEODORE IRWIN~~, 511 Fifth Avenue, New York City.  
~~ANGUS CAMERSON~~, 60 East 42nd Street, New York City.  
~~PETER STEPHENS~~, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. ✓  
~~LYON WEAVERSON~~, 21 East 11th Street, New York City.  
~~LEON POMERANCE~~, 415 Central Park West, New York City.  
~~FREDERIC G. WELCHER~~, 62 West 45th Street, New York City.  
~~BERNARD MYERS~~, 80 Perry Street, New York City.  
~~HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER~~, 65 West 11th Street, New York City. ✓  
~~LUCILLE MILLNER~~, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York City.  
~~ERIC HODGINS~~, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.  
~~Mrs. D. W. HAMILTON~~, 52 East 56th Street, New York City.  
~~BETSY HERZOG~~, 596 Bleecker Street, New York City.  
~~ALFRED H. SINKS~~, 79 Perry Street, New York City.  
~~SIDNEY PHILLIPS~~, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.  
~~DAVID ZABLODOFSKY~~, 1118 Third Avenue, New York City.

Confidential Informant New York City T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, and who will not furnish a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Board, advised in June, 1940 that GROFF CONKLIN and his wife, LUCY TEMPKIN CONKLIN, were both active members of the Communist Party and that LUCY TEMPKIN CONKLIN held a key position in the Book and Magazine Guild which is the publishing industry affiliate of the United Office and Professional Workers of America (CIO).

The Communist Party has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Confidential Informant New York City T-3, a reliable informant and

77170

NY 121-4698

himself a former member of the Communist Party and of the Book and Magazine Guild, stated this Guild was completely dominated and controlled by the Communist Party.

Confidential Informant New York City T-4, of known reliability and a teacher in an educational institution in New York City, said the Book and Magazine Guild was controlled by the Communist Party. This Informant stated there was never any record of opposition within the Book and Magazine Guild. He stated this leadership was always handed down from one Communist Party member to another. He advised the Communists' administration was never overturned and that the leadership always followed the Party line.

The records of Confidential Informant New York City T-1 reflected that GROFF CONKLIN was a member of the League of American Writers; member of the American League for Peace and Democracy; had attended the American Youth Congress in 1938-1939 as a representative of the League of American Writers and in April, 1937 had attended a meeting at the Hotel Claridge of the Book and Magazine Guild.

The League of American Writers, American League for Peace and Democracy and the American Youth Congress have been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Confidential Informant New York City T-1 further advised that the appointee has contributed to various periodicals and other publications during the period 1937 to 1940, among them the periodical "New Masses", and a pamphlet entitled "Writers Take Sides", published by the League of American Writers in May, 1938.

The "New Masses" of March 1, 1938 contains a review of EARL BROWDER's then new book "The Peoples Front". EARL BROWDER was then General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

The "New Masses" of March 8, 1938 contains a long letter in the "Letters to the Editor" section in which he, the appointee, takes exception to the views set forth by the writer of the above mentioned review.

Photostatic copies of the book review and of the appointee's letter are enclosed as exhibits with each copy of this report. *Exhibit A.*

The "New Masses" of September 28, 1937, contains a book review by the appointee of a volume entitled "....And Spain Sings, Fifty Loyalist Ballads". A photostatic copy of this review is included with each copy of this report.

Concerning the pamphlet "Writers Take Sides", the following is set forth:

In February, 1938 DONALD OGDEN STEWART, then President of the League of American Writers, sent to more than 500 American writers a letter in which he asked them to express their views on the following two questions:

NY 121-4698

"Are you for or are you against Franco and Fascism?"

"Are you for or are you against the legal government and the people of Republican Spain?"

The results of this poll by STEWART were published by the League of American Writers in May, 1938, under the title "Writers Take Sides". The foreword of this pamphlet reflects that GROFF CONKLIN was then a member of the "Editorial Committee for the League of American Writers".

In the body of this pamphlet the following appears:

"GROFF CONKLIN (Editor, New Republic Anthology, Co-editor the Smart Set Anthology)

"To be against Franco and for democracy in Spain is not enough. Every decent, progressive-minded, humane American should - must - immediately call for the passage of the O'Connell Amendment; for opening of the French border to import of war materials by the Loyalists; for absolute cessation of sales of material to Franco; for the resignation of the Chamberlain government in England; and finally for a united front of all democracies against the aggression of the monopoly capitalists in those countries which they now rule through the bitter strangle hold of fascism".

Confidential Informants New York City T-5 and T-6, reliable informants on Communist activities in New York City, advised that the publications "New Masses" and "Mainstream", now officially combined into one publication "Masses and Mainstream" are edited by SAMUEL GILLEN, a known Communist who was formerly editor of "Mainstream", and were both Communist controlled.

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, in its reports dated June 24, 1942 and March 29, 1944, cited "New Masses" as a Communist front.

Confidential Informant New York City T-7, a municipal agency of New York City conducting intelligence investigations, advised that one GROFF CONKLIN was a member of the Editorial Committee of the League of American Writers and co-author with the Committee of the foreword in a pamphlet entitled "Writers Take Sides".



NY 121-4698

Confidential Informant New York City T-8, of known reliability who will not furnish a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board, said he has known the appointee for ten years and his wife, LUCY TEMPKIN CONKLIN, fifteen years. He stated that he has not seen the CONKLINs since 1938 and is not too well acquainted with GROFF CONKLIN. He advised that he had been employed by MAC FADDEE PUBLICATIONS at the same time LUCY CONKLIN was employed there and that he was certain that she was "definitely Communistic in her political belief". He said, however, that he was not able to recall specific incidents which led him to this conclusion, and that he "could not say whether or not Mrs. CONKLIN actually belonged to the Communist Party", but that he felt "if she did not belong it was for a matter of convenience rather than from her actual convictions in the matter". The Informant stated he had met the appointee on several occasions at social functions, when both were residing in the Greenwich Village section of New York City, and from the trend of the conversations that he had with the appointee at that time he "would definitely say that GROFF CONKLIN was an extreme liberal who bordered on Communism". He advised that he had no actual proof of the above statement, but believed that "the appointee's association with such people as HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER, who was then known in the 'Village' as a Communist sympathizer, was proof in itself that his liberalism was dangerously close to Communism". He said the appointee and his wife had resided in the BUCKMASTER apartment at 65 West 11th Street, New York City, in the late 30's and that he knew they were "close friends". He stated that he is unaware of the activities of the CONKLINs since 1938, but "feels that they are a very poor security risk because of their former beliefs and associations".

**Employment:**

Miss HENRIETTE KISCH, Editorial Department, Look Magazine, 511 Fifth Avenue, New York City, stated her records reflected that GROFF CONKLIN had submitted two articles for publication in 1943, but that he had never been employed by Look Magazine. The record contained no information concerning his loyalty. She stated she did not know the appointee and that THEODORE IRWIN, whose name was given as an associate of CONKLIN's, was no longer with Look Magazine.

Mrs. BETTY BRADFORD, Personnel Section, Time Magazine, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, said her records reflected GROFF CONKLIN had been employed as a writer from June 8, 1942 to August 17, 1942 and his immediate supervisor had been ERIC HODGINS. Mrs. BRADFORD stated she knew the appointee during his period of employment with Time Magazine, but was not personally acquainted with him and, therefore, knew nothing concerning his loyalty. She advised that CONKLIN did not use "office space", but did all his work at home and only appeared at the office once or twice a week. Mrs. BRADFORD was unable to locate anyone in the office that knew the appointee. She said ERIC HODGINS, whose name was given as an associate of CONKLIN's, was no longer employed by Time Magazine.

NY 121-4698

Miss ETHEL C. TURNER, Secretary of ROBERT MC BRIDE and Company, 200 East 37th Street, New York City, said all records prior to 1940 have been destroyed. She stated that she recalled a GROFF CONKLIN who had been employed as an Assistant Editor by the Company in or about 1937, but that she knows nothing concerning his background, associates or present activities.

Mr. ROBERT MC BRIDE, President of ROBERT MC BRIDE AND COMPANY, 200 East 37th Street, New York City, advised that his only contact with the appointee had been in 1937 at which time he had employed EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN as an Assistant Editor. He said the appointee worked for him six months in 1937 and resigned his position because he preferred to do "free lance writing". He stated that he knew nothing concerning CONKLIN's loyalty, associates or organizational affiliations. He advised that the company had been located at 116 East 16th Street, New York City when CONKLIN was employed there and that when they moved to their present location they had destroyed all the old records and, therefore, he would not be able to remember the exact dates of the appointee's employment.

Mr. THOMAS BURNS, Vice-President and Sales Manager of DOUBLEDAY AND COMPANY, INCORPORATED, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, said he has known EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN for fifteen years and believes he is a loyal American. He stated that his contacts with the appointee have always been on a professional basis and that he is not acquainted with any friends or associates of CONKLIN. He advised that CONKLIN had been employed as a sales clerk by the company from 1929 to 1934 and had been under his supervision. He stated he has not seen the appointee since 1942, but believes that he, CONKLIN, is a patriotic citizen of the United States.

Mr. ROBERT S. CONLIN, Comptroller, DOUBLEDAY AND COMPANY, INCORPORATED, 501 Franklin Avenue, Garden City, Long Island, New York, furnished the personnel record of EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, which reflected he had been employed at their retail book shops as a salesman from December 2, 1929 to September 8, 1934. During this period, he worked at their shops located at 57th Street and Park Avenue, 370 Lexington Avenue and the Pennsylvania Station terminal store and his home addresses were listed as 133 East 53rd Street, 27 West 89th Street and 658 Lexington Avenue, all in New York City.

Mr. CONLIN said he had known the appointee during the years 1929 to 1934 and that he believed CONKLIN had been a Communist sympathizer. He stated that he could not definitely recall any statements made by CONKLIN that led him to this conclusion, but he remembers that the appointee was always "advocating Socialism and championing the masses". He advised CONKLIN had been

NY 121-4698

argumentative and would "argue with anyone on the merits of Russia". He said CONKLIN seemed to relish the idea of being the "under dog" and always took the side favoring Russia. He stated that he could not say whether or not GROFF CONKLIN was a member of the Communist Party, but that he felt quite certain CONKLIN was either a "fellow traveler or a Communist sympathizer". He advised that he had no actual proof of these statements inasmuch as fourteen years have elapsed since he was associated professionally with the appointee and has forgotten the names of former employees who heard CONKLIN argue on these subjects. He said he would not furnish a signed statement nor appear before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

Mr. EDWARD DE LUCE, Bayside, New York, stated he formerly worked for the DOUBLEDAY AND COMPANY and recalls the appointee. He advised he is unable to comment on CONKLIN's loyalty because he was not personally acquainted with him and can not recall ever speaking to him.

**Neighborhood:**

Mr. FRANKLIN MULL, Superintendent, 415 Central Park West, New York City, said that GROFF CONKLIN had never leased an apartment in the building, but had occupied one formerly leased by Mr. LEON POMERANCE. He stated that he could not recall the exact dates that CONKLIN resided in this apartment, but remembers that the first time was in the fall of 1942 and again in the spring of 1943. He advised he was not personally acquainted with CONKLIN and knew nothing concerning his loyalty. He said that the entire floor on which Mr. POMERANCE's apartment was located is now occupied by different tenants and that no one now resides in the building who would know the appointee.

Mr. JACOB WASSERMAN, owner of the apartment building located at 415 Central Park West, New York City, stated that he did not know the appointee, but had known that on several occasions Mr. POMERANCE had permitted friends to occupy his apartment while he was away from the city.

Mr. PHIL MUIR, desk clerk, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, 222 West 77th Street, New York City, stated his records reflected that GROFF CONKLIN had been a guest of the hotel from October 2nd to October 6, 1942. He stated he did not know the appointee.

Mr. BEN WOLF, owner of the building located at 414 West 20th Street, New York City, stated he purchased the building about three years ago and that all the old records have been destroyed. He advised that he does not know the appointee.

Miss JEANNE GIFFORD, 414 West 20th Street, New York City, said that

77175

NY 121-4698

she did not know the appointee and does not recall seeing his name on the mail box during the ten years she has resided at this address.

Mr. RALPH H. CLEVELAND, 414 West 20th Street, New York City, stated he has resided at this address five years and does not know the appointee.

Mr. JOSEPH MORRIS, Desk Clerk, Hotel Colborne, 79 Washington Place, New York City, said his records reflected that GROFF CONKLIN had been a guest of the hotel from July 8th to July 16, 1942. He stated that he does not recall CONKLIN and that the records contained no further information.

Mrs. ELIN JENSEN, Rooming House Proprietor, 46 West 53rd Street, New York City, said the appointee had resided in her rooming house for about six weeks in August and September of 1942. She stated that she knew nothing concerning his background or associates, but believed he was a loyal citizen. She advised that he never had any "callers" and that he spent all his time in his room writing for some publishing firm. She said none of her present roomers would know the appointee as they have only been rooming there for the past year. She was unable to furnish the names of any of the people who had roomed here at the time CONKLIN had.

Mr. H. HEITMAN, Superintendent, 63-69 West 11th Street, New York City, said the present owners, the KEMNER REALTY CORPORATION, purchased the property two years ago and that there are no tenant records available for the period prior to their purchase. He stated he did not know the appointee, having become superintendent in 1945.

Miss JEAN ADAIR, 63 West 11th Street, New York City, advised she remembered the appointee as being a friend of PETER STEPHENS and his wife, HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER, who reside at 65 West 11th Street. She said the appointee and his wife had resided at 63 West 11th Street for a few months in 1939 and that they had sublet the STEPHENS-BUCKMASTER apartment for a short period in 1942. She stated that she had known them by sight, but was not well enough acquainted with them to comment on their loyalty.

Mrs. F. W. TIEDKE, 63 West 11th Street, New York City, advised she recalled the appointee and his wife residing at this address some years ago, but that she did not feel qualified to comment on their loyalty. She said she had heard that the CONKLINS had sublet the STEPHENS-BUCKMASTER apartment about two months in 1942, but that she does not recall seeing them in the neighborhood at that time.

Mr. G. HURD, owner of the building located at 110 Waverly Place, New York City, said he purchased this property about six months ago and that

77176

NY 121-4698

he has destroyed all the old records.

Mrs. MARGUERITE TUCKER, 110 Waverly Place, New York City, advised that she has resided at this address since 1931 and that she recalled GROFF and LUCY CONKLIN residing here for about two years in the late 30's. Mrs. TUCKER said she believed the CONKLINs had rented rooms from a Mrs. B. W. SMITH who resided here until a year ago. She was unable to furnish the present address of Mrs. SMITH. She stated that she was not personally acquainted with the CONKLINs and knew nothing concerning their loyalty.

Mrs. HELEN LANE SUTCLIFFE, owner of the Helen Lane Restaurant, 110 Waverly Place, New York City, advised she had known the appointee slightly when he and his wife resided in the apartment of Mrs. B. W. SMITH. Mrs. SUTCLIFFE added that Mrs. SMITH, who no longer lives at this address and whose present whereabouts are unknown, rented rooms in her apartment to many actors, artists and writers. She said she did not know the appointee sufficiently well to comment on his loyalty to this country. She stated that the personnel of the neighborhood has changed considerably in the past few years and that she and Mrs. TUCKER are the only ones remaining who have resided here since 1937.

Mr. LOUIS WEISSBERGER, owner of the building located at 133 East 53rd Street, New York City, stated he has lived at this address for the past twenty years and does not recall any tenant named CONKLIN. He stated his records, which included the years 1940 to 1948, failed to disclose the name of the appointee. He advised that he had remodeled his building in 1940 and that none of the present tenants have resided in the building longer than four years.

Mr. CHARLES LIEBL, Mrs. GOLEY GILLIS and Miss CORNELIA MAC ROBERTS, all residing at 658 Lexington Avenue, New York City, advised they have lived at this address for six years, but can not recall any tenant named CONKLIN.

Miss HELEN THACHER, clerk in the real estate office of GEORGE SAUER AND SONS, INCORPORATED, 205 East 85th Street, New York City, agents for 658 Lexington Avenue, said her records failed to disclose any former tenant named CONKLIN.

Mrs. BILLIE TERRELL, 27 West 89th Street, New York City, said she has resided at this address for three years and in the neighborhood for twenty years, but does not know any one named CONKLIN.

Mrs. CARL PETERSON, 847 President Street, Brooklyn, New York, said she was the former owner of the apartment building located at 27 West 89th Street, New York City. She stated she recalls a "free lance" writer named CONKLIN who had "moved in" on one of her former tenants some years ago. She advised that CONKLIN was not a regular tenant, but had been out of work at this

NY 121-4698

time so his friend had invited him to stay in his apartment. She said she knew nothing concerning CONKLIN's loyalty and could not recall the name of his friend. She stated she remembered CONKLIN because he had used the typewriter at all hours of the night. She advised this happened some twelve years ago and that she was unable to recall any other information concerning CONKLIN.

Mr. JOHN CALVIN, Clerk in the real estate office of HERBERTH AND HERBERTH, 460 Park Avenue, New York City, stated his records reflected that the ORT TRADE SCHOOL is occupying the building located at 318 West 57th Street, and fail to reflect that any portion of the building has ever been leased as apartments.

Mrs. DOROTHY MURPHY, 180 Kings Highway, New Rochelle, New York, said that in 1926 her husband, now deceased, sold the property at this address to Mr. E. E. PRINGLE and in 1930 he moved away. She stated she did not recall the appointee or his family.

Mrs. L. F. MC INTYRE, 180 Kings Highway, New Rochelle, New York, stated she has resided here five years, but has never heard of the appointee.

Mr. GREG DILLION, 178 Kings Highway, New Rochelle, New York, advised he has resided at this address since 1933, but has never known any one named CONKLIN to reside at 180 Kings Highway, New Rochelle, New York.

References:

Mr. DEXTER MASTERS, Secretary and Special Technical Consultant, Consumers Union of the United States, Incorporated, 17 Union Square, New York City, stated that he has known the appointee since 1934 or 1935, and that the appointee had contributed literary efforts to various magazines on which Mr. MASTERS worked, including "Tide" of which Mr. MASTERS was Editor. Mr. MASTERS stated that the appointee was a "New Deal liberal". In explanation of this term, Mr. MASTERS stated that while the appointee strongly recommended legislation of a social nature, much of which has come to pass since, he was completely in favor of the American way of bringing about these changes, and under no circumstances would he, MASTERS, consider the appointee, in the slightest, disloyal to this country. Mr. MASTERS added that his contacts with the appointee have been infrequent since 1942 when the appointee left New York City.

Concerning DEXTER MASTERS it is to be noted that Confidential Informant New York City T-9, another governmental agency conducting intelligence investigations, advised that in 1937, MASTERS was a member of the Executive Council of the League of American Writers.

Confidential Informant New York City T-7, of known reliability, said that MASTERS was a member of the American Peace Mobilization and the National

NY 121-4698

Council of American Soviet Friendship.

The following information concerning DEXTER MASTERS was obtained from the House Committee on Un-American Activities report - Appendix IX, page 334:

Listed as a sponsor of the Citizens Rally of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom.

The American Peace Mobilization and the National Council of American Soviet Friendship have been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The Special Committee of the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, in its reports dated June 25, 1942 and March 29, 1944 listed the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom and the Consumers Union as Communist fronts.

Concerning BRUCE BLIVEN, Editor of the New Republic, it is to be noted that Confidential Informant New York City T-10, of known reliability, advised in 1947 that BRUCE BLIVEN in 1939 had given a large amount of money every year to the Communist Party. *for years*

The following information concerning BRUCE BLIVEN was obtained from the House Committee on Un-American Activities report - Appendix IX, pages 380, 412, 514, 525, 535, 570 and 1374: Listed as member of the Committee of American Friends of Spanish Democracy; affiliated with the American League Against War and Fascism; affiliated with the American Student Union; affiliated with the American Youth Congress; member of the National Advisory Committee of the American Youth Congress; associated himself with the defense of the well-known American Communist, LAWRENCE SIMPSON, and affiliated with the Non-Partisan Committee for the Re-Election of Vito Marcantonio.

The American League Against War and Fascism has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The Special Committee of the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, in its report dated March 29, 1944 cited the American Friends of Spanish Democracy, the American Student Union and the Non-Partisan Committee for the Re-Election of Vito Marcantonio as being Communist fronts.

Mr. JULIAN MESSNER, JULIAN MESSNER, INCORPORATED, Publishers, 8 West 40th Street, New York City, stated he has known CONKLIN professionally for

NY 121-4698

fifteen years and believes he is a loyal American. He stated his company has published two books by CONKLIN, "All About Houses" and "All About Subways". He advised that the appointee is a "liberal", but not a "radical", and that he would recommend him for a position of trust. He explained by "liberal" he meant a "New Dealer or 'Pro-Roosevelt man'", and by "radical" he meant a Communist.

Concerning JULIAN MESSNER, it is to be noted that Confidential Informant New York City T-11, of known reliability, advised in 1941 that JULIAN MESSNER was a member of the League of American Writers.

Confidential Informant New York City T-12, of known reliability, advised in March, 1942 that JULIAN MESSNER, 8 West 40th Street, New York City was a signer of a letter condemning the "Criminal Syndicalism Trials" and urging release of the Communist defendants.

Mr. CRITCHELL RIMINGTON, Yachting Publishing Corporation, 205 East 42nd Street, New York City, stated he first met the appointee in 1937 when they both were employed by ROBERT MC BRIDE AND COMPANY. He stated that he was not a personal friend of EDWARD CONKLIN and that his only association with him had been for a short period in 1937. He advised that he knew nothing concerning CONKLIN's background or present activities. He said that he did not desire to make any comments regarding the appointee's loyalty.

Mr. JAMES FITCH, Associate Editor, Architectural Forum Magazine, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City, stated that he has known the appointee for approximately nine years, and that his contacts with the appointee have been strictly social. Mr. FITCH advised that he has seen the appointee only occasionally since the appointee moved to Washington, D. C. early in the 1940's. Mr. FITCH stated that he believes the appointee to be unquestionably loyal to this country and to its democratic form of government.

Concerning JAMES FITCH, it is to be noted that Confidential Informant New York City T-13, another governmental agency conducting security investigations, advised in 1944 that FITCH was a member and Vice-President of the "Book and Magazine Guild", and represented Local 18 of the United Office and Professional Workers Association at the Second World Youth Congress. This Local is the Book and Magazine Guild. He attended a meeting in 1940 at which EARL BROWDER, well-known Communist and former General Secretary of the Communist Party spoke, and is the signer of two Communist Party nominating petitions. This Informant also advised that FITCH is an admitted Communist.



NY 121-4698

The Special Committee of the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, in its report dated March 29, 1944, cited the World Youth Congress as a Communist front.

Mr. LOUIS P. BIRK, Editor, Modern Age Books, Incorporated, 342 Madison Avenue, New York City, said he has known the appointee ten years, but only in a professional manner. He stated that he believed him to be one hundred per cent loyal to the United States and that he would highly recommend CONKLIN for a position of trust with the government service.

Concerning LOUIS P. BIRK, it is to be noted that Confidential Informant New York City T-2 advised in April, 1941 that the Modern Age Books, Incorporated, of which BIRK is Editor and Vice-President, has never deviated from the Communist Party line and that BIRK is the directing head of the firm. He also stated that LOUIS P. BIRK is very close to the Communist Party.

The following information concerning LOUIS P. BIRK was obtained from the House Committee on Un-American Activities report - Appendix IX, pages 366, 598, 647, 1129 and 1383: Listed as being on the "National Board of American Council on Soviet Relations"; a committee member and sponsor of the "Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges"; a signer of the statement defending the Communist Party; a sponsor of "Jewish Peoples Committee for United Action Against Fascism and Anti-Semitism" and a signer of the open letter for "Closer Cooperation with the Soviet Union".

The Special Committee of the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, in its report dated March 29, 1944 cited the American Council on Soviet Relations, the Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges; the Jewish Peoples Committee for United Action Against Fascism and anti-Semitism and the Open Letter for Closer Cooperation with the Soviet Union as being Communist fronts.

Confidential Informant New York City T-14, of known reliability, advised in December, 1947 that LOUIS P. BIRK is a member of the International Workers Order. This organization has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order No. 9835.

Mr. BURTON C. HOFFMAN, Publisher, Dial Press, Incorporated, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, formerly of 432 Fourth Avenue, said he has known CONKLIN ten years and believes he is a loyal American. He stated the appointee had written several articles which he had printed some years ago and that his

NY 121-4698

only association with him had been on a professional basis. He advised that he has not seen CONKLIN since 1942, but would be willing to recommend him for a position of trust.

Concerning BURTON C. HOFFMAN, it is to be noted that Confidential Informant New York City T-12, advised in 1941, that BURTON C. HOFFMAN of Knights Publishers, 437 Fourth Avenue, New York City, was a member of the League of American Writers.

Mr. THEODORE IRWIN, Senior Editor, Farrell Publications, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City, stated he has known the appointee and his wife since about 1937 and that he was closely associated with the CONKLINS professionally and also as a neighbor between 1937 and 1942. He characterized the appointee as a "strong follower of Franklin D. Roosevelt, an avid New Dealer and a regular reader of the magazine, 'The New Republic', and 'The Nation'". He added that the appointee was "strong for all social legislation and very 'liberal' in his views", which he explained "were similar to the ideas of the followers of President Roosevelt". According to Mr. IRWIN, the appointee lived during much of the '30's in the Greenwich Village section of New York City and, consequently lived among and had as his friends many "liberals" and persons whose views could be considered "leftist". He stated that the appointee numbered among his Greenwich Village friends one PETER STEPHENS attached to the British Library of Information and his wife, HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER, an authoress, with "very liberal views". He advised that GROFF CONKLIN had done a great deal of research work in the field of civil rights and had collaborated with one LUCILLE MILNER, then Secretary of the American Civil Liberties Union, on several magazine articles concerned with civil rights which appeared in Harper's magazine and the American Mercury. He stated that during his association with the appointee he "had never seen or heard anything that would indicate that the appointee was in the least disloyal to this country". He stated that for about two years, during the war, GROFF CONKLIN had been employed as a writer by the Office of Strategic Services and that, he, CONKLIN, had never divulged any information concerning this organization which led him, IRWIN, to believe that the appointee's loyalty and sense of security were unquestionable. He advised that the appointee had resided with friends in their apartments on several occasions, but that he was unable to recall the addresses.

Concerning THEODORE IRWIN, it is to be noted that Confidential Informant New York City T-15, of known reliability, advised that IRWIN's name appeared in the active indices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties in 1940. The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties has been declared by the Attorney General to come within the purview of Executive Order No. 9835.

NY 121-4698

Mr. ANGUS CAMERSON, Editor, CROWN PUBLISHERS, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City, stated he has known the appointee since 1940 and believes he is a loyal American. He advised that CONKLIN had been interested in publishing a book in 1940 and that they had discussed its "merits" on numerous occasions, but had decided not to publish it as there was no market at that time for the material CONKLIN had. He stated that he is a personal friend of the appointee and that whenever CONKLIN is in New York City, they lunch together. He said CONKLIN is a "liberal", but not a "radical" and that he would recommend him for confidential work. CAMERSON advised that by a "liberal" he meant one who adhered to the policies of the "New Deal" and was a follower of President Roosevelt and that by a "radical" he meant anyone who is a Communist.

Concerning ANGUS CAMERSON, it is to be noted that Confidential Informant New York City T-16, of known reliability, advised in December, 1947 that CAMERSON is a sponsor of the "Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy".

In September, 1947, Confidential Informant New York City T-17, of known reliability, stated that ANGUS CAMERSON is a member of the professional group of the Communist Party, and is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Samuel Adams School for Social Studies at Boston, Massachusetts, as well as being the State Chairman of the Progressive Citizens of America in Boston, Massachusetts.

Confidential Informants New York City T-18 and T-19, of known reliability, advised that they have been associated with the Communist Party and that the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy is a Communist front organization under the control of the Communist Party.

The "World Telegram", a New York City newspaper, in an article on April 6, 1948, referred to the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy as a Communist front. In an article on April 30, 1948, the above newspaper in referring to the May Day March of Peace, an annual demonstration by the Communist Party, listed the Democratic Far Eastern Policy as an organization to be officially represented in the line of march of paraders.

The Samuel Adams School has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Confidential Informants New York City T-20 and T-21, of known reliability, who have been associated with the Communist Party, advised that in December, 1946, the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions and the

NY 121-4698

National Citizens Political Action Committee, together with several small, independent groups, merged to form the Progressive Citizens of America in December, 1946. These Informants state the Communist Party supports the Progressive Citizens of America and has urged its members, on various occasions, to support this organization.

Concerning PETER STEPHENS, it is to be noted that Confidential Informant New York City T-12 advised that PETER STEPHENS, 65 West 11th Street, New York City, is a member of the League of American Writers.

Mr. LYON MEARSON, Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, 425 Lafayette Street, New York City, stated that he has known the appointee for about twelve years, and that his contact with the appointee had been both professional and social. Mr. MEARSON advised that he had lived in the Greenwich Village section for several years in the late thirties, and that he was a member of the same social groups as CONKLIN. Mr. MEARSON characterized the appointee as a "Roosevelt liberal", but that is one who "strongly favored social legislation", and who was a member of the "liberal thinking groups" of Greenwich Village in the New Deal era. Mr. MEARSON stated that he considered the appointee absolutely loyal to the democratic form of government and that he, MEARSON, had never had any reason, even through close association with the appointee, to question his complete loyalty. Mr. MEARSON concluded by saying that he had little contact with the appointee since the latter moved to the Washington, D. C. area in 1942 or 1943.

Concerning LYON MEARSON, it is to be noted that Confidential Informant New York City T-9 in 1942 advised that MEARSON signed a statement issued by the League of American Writers calling for the opening of a "Second Front".

Mr. LEON POMERANCE, Manager, Forest Paper Company, Incorporated, 87 Vandam Street, New York City, stated he has known the appointee and his wife eleven years and has no cause to question their loyalty. He advised he first met CONKLIN through mutual friends and has seen him on numerous occasions concerning professional matters. He advised that in July, 1942, CONKLIN had subleased his apartment for one month while he and his wife were out of town. He stated the appointee was a "liberal", but definitely not a "radical". He stated that by "liberal" he meant CONKLIN's political views were similar to those of the "New Dealers". He advised that he would recommend CONKLIN for a position of trust.

Concerning LEON POMERANCE, it is to be noted that Confidential Informant  who is acquainted with Communist Activities in New York City, advised

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NY 121-4698

in December, 1946 that LEON POMERANCE is a member of the Executive Board of the "American Committee for Spanish Freedom" and member of the "United American Spanish Aid Committee".

The Special Committee of the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, in its report dated March 29, 1944, cited the United American Spanish Aid Committee as a Communist front.

Confidential Informant [ ] who is acquainted with Communist activities in New York City, advised that in April or May, 1945, the Secretary of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom stated the idea of starting the Committee had originated with the Communist Political Association, and that an agent of the Communist Political Association was active in urging the inception of this Committee. This Informant reported in December, 1945 that the Committee was continuing its campaigns on behalf of the Spanish Loyalists, especially those who were known Communist members.

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The Communist Political Association has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order No. 9835.

Mr. FREDERIC G. MELCHER, President, Dowker Publishing Company, 62 West 45th Street, New York City, stated he has known CONKLIN thirteen years and believes he is a good, loyal American citizen. He stated his company had published one of CONKLIN's books, "How to Run a Rental Library" and, though his only contacts with the appointee had been on a professional basis, he would recommend CONKLIN for a position of responsibility.

Concerning FREDERIC G. MELCHER, it is to be noted that Confidential Informant New York City T-22, of known reliability, advised in 1943 that MELCHER had been considered as a possible guest lecturer and forum participant by the Jefferson School of Social Science organizing committee.

The following information concerning FREDERIC G. MELCHER was obtained from the House Committee on Un-American Activities report - Appendix IX, page 362: Listed as one of the committee of sponsors of the dinner-forum on October 9, 1941 given under the auspices of the American Committee to Save Refugees, the Exiled Writers Committee of the League of American Writers and the United American Spanish Aid Committee.

The Jefferson School of Social Science has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

NY 121-4698

The League of American Writers and the United American Spanish Aid Committee have been described previously.

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, in its report dated October 5, 1944, referred to the "American Committee to Save Refugees" as a Communist front.

Mr. BERNARD MYERS, artist, 80 Perry Street, New York City, stated he has known the appointee and his wife thirteen years and believes they are loyal citizens. He advised they were both "liberals" who had "lived in Greenwich Village during the depression years and that their social ideas were rather on the order of socialism". He advised that while they were "liberal-minded", they were not "radicals" and that he was certain they were not Communists. Mr. MYERS explained by "liberal" he meant one who followed the doctrines of the New Deal; that "liberal-minded" was a term denoting a follower of President Roosevelt and that a "radical" was a Communist. He stated the appointee was a writer who "gathered much of his material and many of his ideas from the section of New York City in which he had lived".

The following information concerning BERNARD MYERS was obtained from the House Committee on Un-American Activities report - Appendix IX, pages 574 and 1101: Listed as a sponsor of Artists Front to Win the War and as a sponsor of the dance given by the "Artists League of America". These organizations were cited as Communist fronts by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated March 29, 1944.

Concerning HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER, it is to be noted that Confidential Informant New York City T-12, of known reliability, advised that HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER was a member of the League of American Writers.

Confidential Informant [ ] who is acquainted with Communist activities in New York City, and is reliable, advised that HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER is a teacher and lecturer at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

Confidential Informant [ ] who is acquainted with Communist activities in New York City, and who is reliable, stated in February, 1946, that HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER spoke before the Ben Davis Club and the Lincoln Douglas Club of the Communist Party at the Lincoln Douglas Clubhouse on February 17, 1946.

The following information concerning HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER was obtained from the House Committee on Un-American Activities report - Appendix IX, pages 480, 576, 928, 941, 1531 and 1557: Listed as one of the sponsors of the committee of women who sent messages greeting the women of the Soviet Union; was a sponsor of "Artists Front to Win the War"; was listed as an instructor or guest lecturer of the School for Democracy in the January, 1942 catalogue; was a sponsor of the "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee"; was a signer of the

NY 121-4698

declaration of the "Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee" and was a sponsor of the Schappes Defense Committee.

The School for Democracy, the Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee and the Schappes Defense Committee were cited as Communist fronts by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of March 29, 1944.

Mrs. LUCILLE MILNER, formerly Secretary to the American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York City, now a housewife, residing at 145 East 92nd Street, New York City, stated she has known GROFF CONKLIN since 1939. She advised that in 1939 she was writing a series of articles on civil liberties in time of war and asked a friend of hers, THEODORE IRWIN of Look magazine, to recommend a good research man to aid her. He suggested GROFF CONKLIN and she advised that upon this recommendation she employed CONKLIN for eighteen months. She further stated that she has not seen him since 1940 and that her only contact with CONKLIN had been on a professional basis. She stated that she has never heard CONKLIN make any remarks that would reflect on his loyalty and that she would "unreservedly recommend GROFF CONKLIN for any confidential position".

Mr. ERIC HODGINS, Senior Editor, Fortune magazine, 350 Fifth Avenue New York City, stated he had been an Editor for Time magazine in 1942 and had employed GROFF CONKLIN as an editorial writer for about two months. He stated his only contact with the appointee had been in 1942. He advised that CONKLIN was an intelligent and capable writer, but inasmuch as he was not a personal friend of his and as he knew nothing concerning CONKLIN's background, he did not feel qualified to comment on appointee's loyalty.

The following information concerning ALFRED H. SINKS was obtained from the House Committee on Un-American Activities report - Appendix II, pages 568 and 978: Sinks has written for the "Anvil" which publication was managed and edited by Communists and was also a member of the League of American Writers.

Mr. SIDNEY PHILLIPS, General Manager, Dial Press, Incorporated, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, stated his records failed to reflect that the appointee had ever been employed by this company. He stated that a former

NY 121-4698

editor of the company, ~~SIDNEY ROSENREHL~~, also known as ~~SIDNEY RUSSELL~~, had introduced him to GROFF CONKLIN who was working on a book that he wanted published. He advised that he knew nothing concerning the loyalty or associates of CONKLIN and that his only contact with him had been on a business matter.

Concerning DAVID ZABLODOWSKY, it is to be noted that Confidential Informant New York City T-13 advised in September, 1944 that ZABLODOWSKY is well known as a Communist and gave free support to the Soviets during the Moscow trials, and has been a scrupulously adherent fellow traveler for over ten years.

Confidential Informant New York City T-23, of known reliability and who is connected with a reliable publishing house in New York City, advised that DAVID ZABLODOWSKY was known among persons connected with the publishing business to be a member of the Communist Party.

Confidential Informant New York City T-24, of known reliability, and who is employed in an executive capacity with a well known publishing house in New York City, stated DAVID ZABLODOWSKY was the leading figure in the Book and Magazine Union and had been its President for one or two years. This Informant further stated that ZABLODOWSKY had the reputation in the publishing field as being a member of the Communist Party.

Confidential Informant New York City T-25, of known reliability, stated that he has known DAVID ZABLODOWSKY personally for many years and has known him to be a member of the Communist Party and to be "a Communist of the vicious type". He also stated that ZABLODOWSKY was a member of the League of American Writers and was known as the "Communist Party whip in the Book and Magazine Guild". The Informant also stated that ZABLODOWSKY was a member of the "Trade Union Unity League", which the Informant stated was "admittedly a Communist Party instrumentality", actually being founded by the Communist Party with JACK STACHEL at its head.

Confidential Informant New York City T-3 advised he was personally acquainted with DAVID ZABLODOWSKY as both he and ZABLODOWSKY were members of the Book and Magazine Guild and that this Guild was completely dominated and controlled by the Communist Party, and that ZABLODOWSKY looked after the Communist Party interest in the Guild. This Informant further stated that at this time it was taken for granted by himself and other members of the Communist Party that ZABLODOWSKY was also a Party member.



77188

NY 121-4698

The Trade Union Unity League was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated March 29, 1944.

Concerning SIDNEY RUSSELL, it is to be noted that on January 14, 1944, Confidential Informant New York City T-26, of known reliability, advised that SIDNEY RUSSELL was a member of the Communist Party and that his Communist Party membership book was 13361.

Confidential Informant New York City T-27, of known reliability, stated that SIDNEY RUSSELL was a member of The International Workers Order, Local No. 817.

Confidential Informant New York City T-12 advised that SIDNEY RUSSELL was a member of the League of American Writers.

The International Workers Order has been declared by the Attorney General to come within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Concerning BEN SHAHN, it is to be noted that Confidential Informant New York City T-9 advised that SHAHN had been connected with the Graphic Section of the Office of War Information during the past war, and had been active in organizing the Communist-controlled Artist Union.

The following information concerning BEN SHAHN was obtained from the House Committee on Un-American Activities report - Appendix IX, pages 580 and 1075: Listed as member of Artists Union and a signer of the "Call for an American Artists' Congress".

The following persons, either references or associates of the appointee, no longer reside at their last known address and/or their present whereabouts are unknown.

NY 121-4698

SIDNEY RUSSELL, also known as SIDNEY RUBENREHL  
 A. F. GOLDSMITH  
 JAMES H. HANSEN  
 BETSY HERZOG  
 WILLIAM PARKER  
 SPURGEON BELL  
 PETER STEPHENS  
 MRS. D. W. HAMILTON  
 HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER  
 E. E. PRINGLE  
 ALFRED H. SINKS  
 W. WADSWORTH WOOD  
 DAVID ZABLODOWSKY  
 BEN SHAHN

Mrs. A. F. GOLDSMITH, 144 East 24th Street, New York City, stated her husband died about a year ago. She advised he formerly operated a book store at 42 Lexington Avenue, New York City. She advised she did not know GROSS CONKLIN.

Mr. FRANK RIELICH, elevator operator, 135 East 74th Street, New York City, said ALFRED H. SINKS is out of town and will not return until late in October, 1948. He stated SINKS had left no forwarding address.

Mr. JOHN DE PHILLIPS, Superintendent, 396 Bleecker Street, New York City, advised that Mrs. BETSY HERZOG moved in 1942 and left no forwarding address. There is no listing for Mrs. HERZOG in the New York telephone directories.

Mr. FRANK GRAZIANO, Building Manager, 572 Madison Avenue, New York City, stated he has occupied the present position for twelve years, but can not recall any one named W. WADSWORTH WOOD being employed in this building. He stated the entire building was occupied by Hearst Publications.

Mrs. VERONICA DANIELS, Payroll Department, Hearst Publications, 959 Eighth Avenue, New York City, checked the employment records, but could not locate any record for Mr. WOOD.

The telephone directories for the New York area failed to reflect any listing for W. WADSWORTH WOOD.

Education:

Miss EILEEN DONOVAN, Clerk, Registrar's Office, Columbia University, New

NY 121-4698

York City, furnished the record of EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, which reflected the following information:

Born September 6, 1904, Glen Ridge, New Jersey; attended Glen Ridge High School, no dates given; attended Dartmouth College from 1923 to 1925; attended Harvard University from 1925-1926 and Columbia University from 1926 to 1927 where he received a Bachelor of Arts Degree. His address for the period 1926 to 1927 was listed as 180 Kings Highway, New Rochelle, New York. The record contained no information concerning his loyalty.

Miss DONOVAN said that the record did not indicate who his former professors were at the time the appointee attended Columbia University.

Dr. NICHOLAS MC KNIGHT, Dean of Student Activity, Columbia University, advised his records contain no information regarding the loyalty of EDWARD CONKLIN. He stated that he remembered the appointee attended Columbia University in 1926 and 1927 and that he had, at that time, considered him to be an average American boy. He stated that he has not seen the appointee since 1927 and, therefore, would not desire to make any comments concerning the appointee's loyalty.

Miss ANNETTE SONDAK, University Records, Alumni House, Columbia University, New York City, advised that her records contained no information concerning the loyalty of the appointee. The records, however, contained the following addresses for the appointee from 1927 to the present; 123 East 53rd Street, New York City; 514 Second Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; R. F. D. No. 1, Fairmont, Alexandria, Virginia; 658 Lexington Avenue, New York City; 420 Cummins Lane, Chevy Chase, Maryland; 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City; 110 Waverly Place, New York City and 180 Kings Highway, New Rochelle, New York. No dates were given.

Miscellaneous:

The records of the Board of Elections for New York County reflected the following information:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Party Affiliation</u>
GROFF CONKLIN	688 Lexington Avenue, N.Y.C.	1933	Socialist
GROFF CONKLIN	110 Waverly Place, N.Y.C.	1936	Blank
GROFF CONKLIN	110 Waverly Place, N.Y.C.	1937	American Labor Party
GROFF CONKLIN	63 West 11th Street, N.Y.C.	1938	American Labor Party
LUCY CONKLIN	63 West 11th Street, N.Y.C.	1938	American Labor Party

NY 100-4698

Concerning the American Labor Party, it is to be noted that the following appears in a report of the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Second Session, dated May 29, 1946, at Washington, D. C.:

"American Labor Party

- "1. Support of the Communist Party to the above has been recognized by the appointment of a Communist to an official position in the city government. (Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, report, 1938, page 356.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, March 29, 1944 (Pages 49, 77 f.153, 189)."

It will be noted that the records of the Election Board were checked for all known addresses of the appointee, but only the above mentioned registrations were located.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City, reflect that LUCY CONKLIN, 110 Waverly Place, New York City, filed petition number 301594 in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on January 4, 1938 and that she was admitted to citizenship on April 11, 1938. She had previously filed application for certificates of arrival and the preliminary for declaration of intention in 1936 as LUCY TEMPKIN. The records further revealed that her father's name was BORIS TEMPKIN and her mother's name was BLUMA TEMPKIN. The records reflected that she was born in Wilna, Russia on March 25, 1905 and that she married EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN on October 1, 1937 in New York City. She entered the Port of New York as LUISIE TEMPKIN on the SS NOORDAM, October 31, 1916. Her certificate number of citizenship is 4225738.

The records of the Department of Health, 125 Worth Street, New York City, reflect that marriage certificate number 22144 was issued October 1, 1937 to GROFF CONKLIN and LUCY TEMPKIN. Their address was listed as 110 Waverly Place, New York City.

The records of Confidential Informants New York City T-9 and T-13, government agencies conducting intelligence and security investigations, contained no information concerning the appointee.

77192

NY 121-4698

The records of the New York City Police Department contain no arrest record for the appointee.

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York contain no information concerning the appointee.

The following Confidential Informants, who are reliable and who are familiar with Communist affairs in the New York area, advised they did not know the appointee:

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NY 121-4698

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The investigation at New Rochelle, New York was conducted by Special Agent George R. Masset.

The investigation at Garden City, New York was conducted by Special Agent G. S. Abrandt.

The following investigations in New York City was conducted by Special Agent Albert H. Solomon, Jr.: Neighborhood investigation at 110 Waverly Place, 63 and 65 West 11th Street, New York City. Interview with DEXTER MASTERS, JAMES FITCH, THEODORE IRWIN and LEON KEARSON.

The records of the Marriage License Bureau and of the Board of Elections, New York County, were checked by Special Employee Clinton Pollock.

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York and of Immigration and Naturalization Service were checked by Special Employee Ralph Mundy.

The records of the New York City Police Department were checked by Special Agent August J. Micek.

The records of MID were checked by Special Agent William J. Powell.

The records of ONI were checked by Special Agent John J. McKenna.

Re Washington Field teletype, dated September 10, 1948. The following persons referred to in New York file 101-426, were interviewed and they advised they did not know GROFF CONKLIN:

Mrs. ALICE HACKETT, Publishers Weekly, 62 West 45th Street, N.Y.C.

Mrs. ELIZABETH LAWRENCE, Harpers Publishers, 49 East 33rd Street

LISTON OAK, The New Leader, 7 East 15th Street, New York City

DR. HERBERT SOLOW, 32 East 9th Street, New York City

ROBERT A. SMARIDGE, Viking Press, 18 East 48th Street, N.Y.C.

RICHARD ROHMAN, Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, 45 Fifth Avenue

NELSON FRANK, New York World Telegram, 125 Barclay Street, N.Y.C.

77194

NY 121-4698

Mrs. PHILIP M. MANNE, 10 Downing St. e'

The following persons were not available for interview:

Mrs. FLORENCE BOWERS (deceased)

LYON DENNEN is in Europe.

MAX EASTMAN is on an extended motor trip

LEONARD BRIGHT no longer employed at 265 West 14th Street  
and the New York Telephone Directories fail to reflect  
any listing for him.

The Committee for Cultural Relations with Latin America is no longer located in New York City and a lead was not set out to Claremont, California, present location of said Committee, inasmuch as the files of the New York Office reflect that Washington Confidential Informant ☐ furnished Washington Field Office with copy of a "supposed" report furnished by an employee of AMTORG in 1938 to Japanese Consul in Los Angeles, California; ☐ was unable to determine authenticity or veracity of this list, a portion of which follows:

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"2. Controlled Organizations. Here are listed organizations contained in the Amtorg records as receiving aid, finance, from Amtorg during the fiscal year 1937, together with the names of the agents who represent Amtorg in making the payments. "Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America - Herbert Herring, Director."

"These listed here received regular and important payments ranging from \$2000 to \$5000 during the year."

The appointee's employment with the above Committee was given as from September to December, 1936.

Confidential Informant New York City T-1 advised that the appointee had also made the following literary contributions. These articles and books have been reviewed and it was ascertained that they contained nothing pertinent to this investigation:

"New Republic Anthology - 1915 - 1935"

Edited by GROFF CONKLIN, Dodge Publishing Company, New York, 1936

"New Republic" magazine, October 23, 1935

- 29 -

121

21

193

77195

NY 121-4698

A review of the book "Mistress of Mistresses", by E. R. EDDISON, page 312, written by GROFF CONKLIN.

"American Mercury" magazine, June, 1940

An article entitled "Teachers in Wartime" by LUCILLE MINER and GROFF CONKLIN, page 162.

"Harper's Magazine", October, 1939

An article entitled "Conscience in Wartime" by LUCILLE MINER and GROFF CONKLIN, page 503.

"Harper's Magazine", January, 1940

An article entitled "Wartime Censorship in the United States" by LUCILLE MINER and GROFF CONKLIN, pg. 187

"New Masses" magazine, June 1, 1937. A review of the book

"False Security" by BERNARD J. REIS, page 20, written by GROFF CONKLIN.

"New Masses" magazine, August 10, 1937. A review of the book,

"Attitudes Toward History" by KENNETH BURKE, page 26, written by GROFF CONKLIN.

According to Confidential Informant New York City T-1, further information concerning the appointee was set forth in the "Daily Worker" in its issues of January 30, 1937; January 3, 1938 and February 12, 1941. Thorough review of these issues failed to reveal any reference to the appointee or his wife.

The issue of January 3, 1938, in an article entitled, "What Has Your County Done in the Party Building Drive", states that an individual named "TEMPKIN" (which is the appointee's wife's maiden name) of Branch 3, Section 24, New York County Committee of the Communist Party, had collected \$53.75 in the Communist Party fund-raising drive. The article did not further identify "TEMPKIN". The indices of the New York Office fail to identify either the appointee or his wife as being connected with the Communist Party.

Rebulet August 16, 1948. Former Confidential Informant  was not reinterviewed in accordance with instructions contained in this letter.

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77196

NY 121-4698

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants referred to in the report of Special Agent Melvin A. Thompson, dated October 8, 1948 at New York, New York are as follows:

New York City T-1 Civil Service Commission

New York City T-2

New York City T-3

New York City T4

New York City T-5 Informant

New York City T-6 Informant

New York City T-7 Bureau of Special Services and Investigation,  
New York City Police Department

New York City T-8

New York City T-9 ONI, New York City.

New York City T-10 A highly confidential source made available the diaries maintained by MARY JANE KEENEY for the years 1938 to May, 1947.

New York City T-11 A highly confidential source known to Special Agent L. O. Prior. Report of Special Agent L.O. Prior, dated December 10, 1941 at New York, N.Y.

New York City T-12 A highly confidential source known to Special Agent J. B. Gray. Report of Special Agent J. B. Gray at Oklahoma City, dated March 19, 1942.

New York City T-13 MID, New York City.

New York City T-14 Informant

77197

NY 121-4698

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (Cont.)

New York City T-15 A highly confidential source known to Special Agent George F. Davis. Report of Special Agent George F. Davis at Washington Field, dated April 29, 1948.

New York City T-16 Letterhead of subject organization received through Confidential mailbox December 30, 1947.

New York City T-17 [redacted] in letter dated September 27, 1947 from Boston to Bureau. b7D

New York City T-18 Informant [redacted]

New York City T-19 Informant [redacted]

New York City T-20 Informant [redacted]

New York City T-21 Informant [redacted]

New York City T-22 A highly confidential source having access to office of ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG on October 16, 1943. Known to Special Agent Jerome M. Garland.

New York City T-23 [redacted] (now deceased) formerly of [redacted] in report of Special Agent F. Hummer at New York City, dated June 17, 1943.

New York City T-24 [redacted] same report as T-23, Publishers Weekly, 62 West 45th Street, New York City.

New York City T-25 [redacted] same report as T-23

New York City T-26 [redacted] who furnished list of names of CP members to Special Agent Robert W. Arthur which list had been found and turned over to him. Report of Special Agent Robert W. Arthur, at New York City dated September 15, 1944.

New York City T-27 Informant [redacted]

**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice**

**77198**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, aka Groff Conklin  
Appointee  
National Cancer Institute,  
United States Public Health Service  
Federal Security Agency  
Bethesda, Maryland  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

*Amman 099*  
*121-51-19*  
Report of Special Agent Melvin A. Thompson, dated  
October 6, 1948 at New York, New York.



121

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**PROPERTY OF FBI**  
This confidential report and its  
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outside of agency to which loaned.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RE: EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN  
aka Groff Conklin  
Appointee  
National Cancer Institute  
U. S. Public Health Service  
Federal Security Agency  
Bethesda, Maryland  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Report of Special Agent Melvin A. Thompson,  
dated October 8, 1948, at New York, New York.

Exhibit A - Photostatic copy of the book review dated  
March 1, 1938, and of the appointee's letter  
dated March 8, 1938.

Exhibit B - Photostatic copy of "New Masses" dated  
September 28, 1937, - a book review by the  
appointee of a volume entitled "... And Spain  
Signs, Fifty Loyalist Ballads".

## BOOK REVIEWS

## Twentieth-Century Americanism

THE PEOPLE'S FRONT, by Earl Browder.  
International Publishers. \$2.25.

THIS is a collection of reports and speeches made by the general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States during 1936 and 1937; its importance lies in the fact that it states the official position of the party during the last presidential campaign and the constitutional crisis which followed it. It must, therefore, be treated primarily as a political document, even though it makes interesting reading in and of itself. Its chief interest lies in the fact that it emphasizes the new party line—a line which is in strong contrast to that of the period preceding the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International and has been undergoing a process of development even during the short period covered by this book.

It would therefore be easy to criticize the book and the line from the point of view of past utterances either of the party or the author, and even to find contradictions between the reports and speeches of the beginning of the period covered by this book and those of a later date.

But criticism is disarmed by the statement of the author in the "Foreword," which frankly admits the contradictions, and in effect makes a virtue of their necessity. Says Mr. Browder:

Our Communist policy represents a constant struggle to meet more adequately the problems of a rapidly changing world. Every step we make in this direction is a "contradiction" of the position from which we stepped. Far from wishing to hide these "contradictions," we would push them forward for the more serious student as the highest lesson we have to teach—the cause of change, its technique, its timing—the why, how, and when—in short, the process of history in the making and the role of political consciousness therein. (P. 13)

Leaving out of consideration a few minor pieces of an earlier date, and examining the party line as it has developed during the presidential campaign of 1936 and in the struggle over President Roosevelt's Judiciary Reorganization Bill of the spring of 1937—to which the bulk of the matter here presented is devoted—the book gives a very clear and most persuasive presentation of the present position of the Communist Party of the United States. This position is best stated by Mr. Browder in an address delivered at the Massachusetts convention of the Communist Party on September 19, 1937. This address is entitled *Democracy and the Constitution*, and deals with the sesquicentennial anniversary of the adoption of the United States Constitution.

The occasion of the address is significant, for it brings into organic connection the position of the Communist Party on the question of the people's front on the one hand, and on the Judiciary Reorganization Bill on the other. The connection may not be obvious, but it is there: the problem of the people's front is not merely a problem of temporary alliances to meet a certain emergency but a basic problem of democracy, and it is the latter that was the true issue in the struggle over the Judiciary Reorganization Bill.

Also, both the problem of the people's front in the United States and the constitutional crisis evoked by the Judiciary Reorganization Bill, required a change of attitude on the part of the left-wing parties in this country toward American history, based upon a closer study of the development of our institutions as the result of the country's growth, the change of its economic structure, and the class struggles whereby it was brought about.

The book here under review shows that the Communist Party of the United States has successfully effected this reorientation, and the left-wing movement may congratulate itself upon the result. For the change in-

volves not only a sounder view of American history—in itself no mean accomplishment—but also a better approach to the solution of the practical problems with which we are confronted in the present economic and political emergency. Perhaps the best way of placing before the reader the new attitude is to quote a few paragraphs from Mr. Browder's address. Mr. Browder commenced his address with the following introductory statement:

We are celebrating several anniversaries. Two hundred years ago, in 1737, was born Tom Paine, destined to become the fiery tribune of the people in our revolutionary war of independence. One hundred fifty years ago we received our United States Constitution, product of the revolution which had stirred the whole world, and representing a compromise between the conflicting interests which fought the war. Eighteen years ago was born the Communist Party, the party destined to carry on and complete the work begun by Tom Paine, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln. (P. 235)

Those who are familiar with the tone traditional in the radical movement of this country with respect to our War of Independence, and particularly toward the Constitution, will sit up and take notice—and some of them will probably wonder whether the Communist Party has not gone "native." But we are only at the beginning of the address. A little farther on Mr. Browder made the following declaration which must have startled and amazed some of our Rip Van Winkles:

Last Friday [says he] I listened, in company with most Americans, with deepest interest and attention to the extraordinary speech of our President. There is not the slightest doubt that it expressed the deepest desires and thoughts that unite the majority of the American people against the threat from Wall Street and the Liberty League. I have no hesitation in declaring for the Communist Party and its followers, that with the central thoughts and the direction of President Roosevelt's speech, we are in practical agreement, and that on such questions with which we disagree there are not questions for immediate practical solution. (P. 237)

The italicized words contain the nub of the problem of the people's front, and mark a revolutionary change in attitude from that which is traditional in the Socialist Party and to which the Communist Party itself adhered until a couple of years ago. In substance that attitude was that *the issue in every political campaign is Socialism*, and the question for "immediate practical solution" before the American people at all times is that of the transition from capitalism to Socialism.

It is because of this that the problem of "immediate demands" was such a hard nut to crack for the Socialist movement of this country for decades past. And while the platforms of the Socialist Party usually included a long list of immediate demands,



Mr. Ellery Sedgwick Views  
Rebel Spain

these demands were ordinarily put there as a sop to the right wing, and the platforms as a whole made it clear that these demands were of such minor importance as not to affect the problem of organization of the working class into a political party.

Nor were the immediate demands, whenever they were included, considered as having an organic relation to the bringing about of Socialism, except in the rare instances when the right wing managed to put over its philosophy which conceived the transition to Socialism as a gradual process, to be brought about not by means of revolutionary class struggle but through education or other "peaceful" means.

That, clearly, is not Browder's view or the view of the party for which he speaks. The Communist Party has not given up the class-struggle theory of social evolution or its conviction that the transition from capitalism to Socialism must come about by revolution. The change of attitude is due to an entirely different circumstance—namely, *the conviction that Socialism is not an immediate issue in this country, but that democracy is; coupled with the conviction that democracy is an absolute prerequisite to the introduction of Socialism.*

The Communist Party [says Browder a little further on in his address] repudiates now as in the past, all theories or proposals looking toward a forcible imposition of Socialism or any utopia upon the majority of the people. We repudiate the "reckless resolve to seize power" by any minority. (P. 239)

When this theoretical position is joined with the practical conviction that the people of the United States are not as yet ready to adopt Socialism, the necessary conclusion is that Socialism is not an immediate issue. And when you add to that the conviction that democracy is in danger in the United States, the inevitable result is that instead of organizing separately for the purpose of effecting the transition from capitalism to Socialism, and keeping apart from those who are not ready to undertake that task immediately, Communists must, while keeping the ultimate goal in view and doing everything to bring it about, unite for the present with all those who are ready to preserve democracy. This is something quite different from the opinion of some Socialists that a farmer-labor party, or even a reformed Democratic Party, might give us at least something "on account" of a Socialist order; and Browder takes great pains to dissociate himself from those who adhere to such opinion.

That does not mean that Browder underestimates the value of the immediate reforms which may be brought about by reform parties, and particularly by a farmer-labor party. Believing, as he does, that the living conditions of the working classes and the people as a whole may be improved under capitalism, he is ready to cooperate with all those who think likewise. And believing, as he also does, that the Democratic Party is

hopeless, notwithstanding anything that its reformist wing under the leadership of President Roosevelt may desire to do, he is strongly in favor of the organization of a farmer-labor party as the only means of bringing that about.

But there is one problem which is constantly before us which requires a united front—not in organization but in unity of purpose—and that is the problem of the preservation of democracy. That problem must be kept constantly in mind, even while efforts are making for the bringing about of a labor party or a farmer-labor party. That is the problem that was involved in the Judiciary Reorganization Bill. Hence the strong support given President Roosevelt by the Communist Party on that issue, while recognizing the shortcomings of the bill itself, and not overlooking the very important fact that President Roosevelt is not ready to do all that is necessary in order to safeguard democracy in that quarter:

In this fight [said Mr. Browder in an address delivered May 26, 1937] the Communist Party has militantly taken its stand shoulder to shoulder with the organized workers and the forces of popular democracy. Without sharing any of the illusions about the efficacy of Roosevelt's policies to fundamentally solve the political and economic problems of the country, the Communist Party recognizes unqualifiedly that in this battle the forces of reaction, fascism, and war are concentrated more and more in the camp opposing Roosevelt's plan, while the forces of a popular democracy, and first of all of the labor movement, are rallied in its support. In such a line-up there is but one possible place for the Communists, on the side of democracy. (P. 232)

Which is good Marxism, as well as good politics. A word of caution is in order, however. Not being a comprehensive theoretical treatise, but rather the statement of a practical program and a call to battle, this book of necessity stresses the immediate and over-

emphasizes the battle cry. In this there is danger not only of willful distortion by enemies but of misinterpretation by friends unless care is taken, in some way, to state explicitly what is only implied in this book. Particularly must our relation to the middle class be more precisely defined if we are not to be misunderstood.

In the old days when the Socialist Party was the hope of the working class of this country, Robert Hunter—then high in the councils of the right wing of that party—insisted that the fight for Socialism was a fight of the people against the "upper four hundred thousand." In a way, that was true: there can be no doubt of the fact that insofar as relative advantages to be derived from the capitalist system on the one hand and the Socialist order on the other, there were probably no more than four hundred thousand adults—certainly no more than four hundred thousand voters—who were better off under capitalism than they would be under Socialism. And if everyone consulted his real advantage, all of the people should have been arrayed against the upper four hundred thousand. But in assuming that that was possible, Hunter entirely overlooked the way the world we live in actually works. And in making his belief the basis of a political program, he was giving the working class of this country advice which, if acted upon, would certainly end in disaster.

It is the merit of Marxian theory that—contrary to common belief and in opposition to the philosophy of "enlightened self-interest"—it stresses the psychological factors resulting from the way in which the world lives and works. Marxists know, and it is their duty to explain whenever possible, the factors which make people act contrary to their better interests and the practical consequence, which flow therefrom. It is unfortunate that the nature of the book here under review did not make it possible or convenient to go into this phase of Marxian theory and its practical bearing upon the policy to be pursued by the working class of this country. As a result we have statements like the following:

Let the farmers and middle classes take a leaf from the book of the C.I.O., let them bring their Jeffersonianism up to date, let them join forces with the working class, which welcomes them with open arms—then truly, and only then, will democracy have created for itself some guarantees and strongholds. (P. 242)

This is true enough, and, in its context, well put. But unless care is taken to point out the difference, it might well be mistaken for the position taken by Robert Hunter, which led to the ultimate wrecking of the Socialist Party. This is particularly true in view of the fact that in the years which have elapsed since Robert Hunter's column in the *New York Call* was in vogue, the concentration of capital, and the "monopoly capitalism" resulting therefrom, has grown apace, so that the real beneficiaries of capitalism have been



A. Thompson

considerably reduced in number. At a time when *America's 60 Families* is an article of popular consumption and "Wall Street is the enemy!" a true slogan in the immediate struggle for democracy, it is very important that the concept "middle classes" be carefully defined so as to distinguish between those middle groups upon which the working class may count as potential allies either in the struggle for better economic conditions or for the preservation of democracy, and those which must be considered definitely on the other side in either of these struggles or both.

It is particularly important that we have no illusions on the score of the "little businessman." Whatever the real value of his stake in the capitalist system, the little businessman can no more be counted on to become an ally of the working class either in the improving of living conditions generally or the preservation of democracy than big business itself. *Business is business*—whether big or little—as Mr. Roosevelt's recent experience with "little business" has amply demonstrated. Indeed, if anything, little business may be expected to be more reactionary than big business—at least in intention. If it is not always so in action, it is not because of its more progressive attitude but because of its lack of power to do otherwise.

In practice we must, of course, take account of both intentions and power. But it would be a dangerous mistake for the working class to assume that the impotence of little business to do evil is equivalent to a desire to do good. It is this basic error on the part of the German working class under the leadership of Revisionist Socialists that has made the ultimate disaster of Hitlerism possible. For, let there be no mistake about it, fascism does not mean merely big business and its hired retainers. Whatever its origin, fascism, and particularly its Nazi brand, ultimately rests on the broad shoulders of the propertied middle class and its professional retainers; and it would be disastrous for us to lose sight of this all-important fact.

Nor is the situation basically different in this country, as the various vigilante and citizen committees amply demonstrate. Those do not consist entirely of hired retainers of big business, even though the initiative may be theirs. Notwithstanding the life and death struggle, economically, between big business and little business, the latter is completely under the intellectual domination of the former, furnishing the *volunteers* which are the really dangerous element in the vigilante and citizens' committee movement—the precursor of American fascism.

Nor can we ever hope to convert the little businessman—the mass of him—to a different attitude toward the labor movement, by showing him the utter worthlessness of his stake in capitalism and the great value of what he is offered in exchange therefor. His psychology makes him absolutely imper-

vions to that kind of argument, even if he were intelligent enough to understand what it's all about. Psychologically, *business is business*—and since logic is ultimately *psychologic*, that places definite limitations on the capacity of those engaged in business to follow certain lines of argument. And in this respect little business is, by and large, in a much worse position than big business—at least, than that portion of big business which lives on income and has no direct share in business management.

It is true, of course, that in the actual conduct of business the small businessman feels himself crowded by big business. But that does not necessarily lead him to the conclusion that he would be better off in a non-business world. Quite the contrary: it makes him tenacious in his fight for his business world, and the most that we can expect of him is an attempt to curb big business in the push which is crowding him out. That may, on occasion, align him on the side of democracy. But these occasions will be few and far between. And when the seductions of fascism come, with their promise of curbing big business and protecting little business, there can be no doubt as to which side he will be on.

It is much to be desired that in its next official pronouncement—and it ought to come as soon as possible—the Communist Party should take occasion to make its position on this point so clear that there can be no possible misunderstanding.

LOUIS B. BOUDIN.

## Hitler's Road to War

THE HOUSE THAT HITLER BUILT, by Stephen H. Roberts. Harper Bros. \$3.

IT is difficult to characterize this book as a whole because some portions are extremely shrewd and hard-headed and others are embarrassingly innocent and superficial. The best sections deal with Hitlerism and

world affairs, that is to say, Hitlerism and war. The feeble parts—and this means practically four-fifths of the book—relate to the internal structure of German fascism, to Hitler as a personality, and to Hitlerism as a movement. No absolute dichotomy is implied here, but there is no escaping the remarkable unevenness of the book.

Professor Roberts, a member of the history faculty at the University of Sydney, Australia, enjoyed unusual coöperation by the Nazi authorities, even at the party headquarters, the Brown House in Munich, during his stay in the country from November 1935 to March 1937. Despite this, he left Germany anything but an admirer of the present rulers or their regime. He left convinced that "the success or failure of Hitlerism brings war in its train." If the book has a message, that is its message. The basic dilemma of Hitlerism, as Professor Roberts views it, is this: "If he [Hitler] persists in the policies he has enunciated, he plunges Europe into war; if he abandons them, he can no longer maintain his position within Germany."

Coming down to cases, he saw, more than a year ago, that "the Austrian and Czech borderlands form the central axis of European affairs" and that "in these frontierlands we have the real danger zone in Europe." Practically without qualification, he dismisses Hitler's use of the "Soviet threat" as the exploitation of a "bogy" and an example of Hitler's "eastern imperialism." But it is entirely characteristic of the book that the section on Soviet-German relations should conclude with blather about a future rapprochement between two countries because "a dictator may easily change his policy, even in the most unlikely directions."

It seems that when Professor Roberts left Germany, some sort of showdown between the army leaders and the Nazi party was in the air. "The most significant feature of present-day Germany," he wrote, is "a noticeable move . . . towards the army." He felt that the army influence grew markedly stronger throughout 1937, and he did not think it far-fetched "to imagine a Germany in which the army, retaining the Führer as a willing figurehead, will take control of the land." To his credit, then, Professor Roberts did foresee some kind of change in the relationship between the two forces. Unfortunately, his estimation of the relative strength of the two was wrong: he expected the army men to get the upper hand. If we may judge from the rest of the book, this misjudgment was due to wishful thinking, typical of the conservative Englishman, worried by Hitlerism but committed to its "appeasement."

Thus, Hitler is described as "primarily a dreamer, a visionary." He sees no evil, hears no evil, speaks no evil. "All the brutal sides of his movement pass him by. The killings, the repressions, the imprisonments do not belong to the world of his imagination." Despite this romancing, the "blood purge" of June 30, 1934 is described as a cold-blooded orgy in which men were shot while working at their



JOHN BAKER

given some fundamentals and many overtones, but have treated only a limited phase of the Chinese revolution. In pamphlet form, Miff's *Heroic China* is a concise history of the Communist Party's important role and furnishes a key to some recent developments. There has been no scholarly history like P. Miff's *History of the Chinese Revolution* which has not yet been translated into English. Latourette and other historians who have accepted the thankless role of apologists for imperialism have thereby been precluded from recognizing the most important elements in the Chinese revolution.

There has been a most urgent need for a work which avoids the shortcomings of the dull but scholarly history and the extremely popular semi-novel. It is precisely this need which Harry Gannes now fills. His book is a chronicle and an interpretation of China's semi-colonial status. It begins with the opium wars of a century ago when China's independent national existence came to an end with the breakdown of feudal organization, and imperialism commenced to fasten upon the Chinese people the chains of semi-colonial existence.

*When China Unites* recognizes that China, waging her struggle for national independence and existence, is confronted with two principal tasks: "the completion of both the anti-imperialist revolution and the agrarian democratic transformation of China." The revolution of the 1911 overthrew the Manchus, but fell short because it left these two tasks unaccomplished. No organized class capable of fulfilling them had yet come into existence. "The Chinese bourgeoisie was not yet sufficiently cohesive and did not have the support of the peasantry, while the proletariat had not reached manhood and could not stand independently."

The maturing of these revolutionary class forces was greatly accelerated by the World War. The western powers with their hands full elsewhere were forced to loosen somewhat their grip on China. The national bourgeoisie seized this advantage to strengthen their position. A native industrial class and a group of modern bankers arose. Chinese coal and iron production doubled, and the number of cotton spindles nearly trebled. This, by the way, answers the favorite argument of apologists for imperialism that foreign capital has brought about a degree of industrialization which the Chinese would never have accomplished if left to their own devices.

The war-time rise of Chinese industry and of the national bourgeoisie brought "an inevitable increase in the size and strength of the modern Chinese proletariat." The post-war period saw its organization into a powerful trade union movement.

Another result of the war was a considerable shifting in inter-imperialist relationships. Japan entered the war on the side of the allies to seize the German concessions in Kiaochow and to take over the German Pacific colonies in accordance with a secret understanding between Japan and the allies. Japan's accelerated plans, looking toward con-

quest of China, brought forth the famous Twenty-One Demands.

China entered the war with the expectation that she would obtain return of the German concessions in Shantung. She was betrayed at the peace conference, when the secret understanding between Japan and the allies was brought to light. This treatment of China as one of the spoils of war gave rise to student demonstrations. Popular resentment, combined with a relative strengthening of Japan's imperialist rivals as a result of the termination of the war, forced Japan to relinquish Kiaochow to China under terms of the Washington Treaties of 1922, which also terminated the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Another important aftermath of the war was the stimulus to revolution in China which resulted from the successful revolution in Russia. The end of Russian imperialism also had a profound effect upon inter-imperialist relations in China. The relinquishment by the Soviet Union of every concession, privilege, and claimed right wrong by the czarist government from the Chinese people established a new kind of international relationship between China and her immense neighbor to the north. Pro-imperialist writers—including, doubtless, many reviewers of the Gannes book—will unceasingly contend that the Soviet attitude is indistinguishable from that of the imperialists and quite as unprincipled in its motivation. The Chinese people who have felt the difference in attitude in their daily lives can give the most convincing answer.

The rise of Japan has increasingly threatened the imperialist interests of Britain and the United States in China. The sharpening of the threat of Japanese imperialism against China has reached the point where it menaces the national existence of the Chinese people. Their growing unity for resistance has therefore been a revolutionary movement. Their victory over Japanese imperialism—if other imperialist countries do not act like Japan—will solve the main revolutionary problem of defeating imperialism in general. For, as Mao Tse-tung explains, "if China defeats Japan it will mean that the Chinese masses have awakened, have mobilized, and have established their independence. Therefore, the main problem of imperialism will have been solved."

To win the war it will be necessary to feed the Chinese people. Elimination of starvation will require at least a partial solution of the

agrarian problem as an instrument of victory.

The 1925-27 period of Kuomintang-Communist unity carried the Chinese revolution to new heights. The subsequent expulsion of the Communists by the Kuomintang created a split which ushered in a period of capitulation and paved the way for Japanese occupation of Manchuria, Jehol, parts of Hopei and Chahar, and increased economic penetration into many other parts of China. The movement for unity, which found dramatic expression in the conciliatory settlement of the Sian affair and the release of Chiang Kai-shek from detention, has found its fruition in the present resistance of a unified Chinese people to Japan's undeclared war.

It is extremely fortunate that Harry Gannes has written his book at this time. Only one or two important events were lacking to bring it right down to the opening of hostilities, notably the Trotskyist-instigated assassination of General Wang I-che, which for a time threatened the Sian settlement.

Some errors of detail—doubtless due to the imperative need of getting the book into the hands of the readers at once—must be noted. The first congress of the Communist Party of China was held in 1921; not in 1924. An incorrect estimate of Manchuria as a source of cotton and wool is rectified elsewhere in the book; Japan's disappointment on this score is one reason for the advance into North China.

Because of its analysis of the fundamental forces of the Chinese revolution, and its proportion and selection of material, *When China Unites* will not only fill a long-felt need, but will serve to inform American opinion and lead it to intelligent action. Excellently drawn maps by Julius Loeb enhance the book's value.

R. A. HOWELL.

### *Songs from the Trenches*

... AND SPAIN SINGS: FIFTY LOYALIST BALLADS. Edited by M. J. Bernadete and Rolfe Humphries. Vanguard Press. \$1.

THIS little book of loyalist ballads is noteworthy not only as a specimen of the brilliant poetry which comes from the pens of genuine anti-fascist fighters in Spain, but as an example of a poetic united front in America. Twenty-five American poets have translated these lyrics by thirty of their best-known contemporaries in Spain, and the result is a book truly representative of the best writers of both countries. Rafael Alberti, whose satiric poems have a sharp, clean anger to them that is extremely effective, is the best represented of the Spaniards. Rolfe Humphries's numerous translations are brilliant in their wit and ease of versification. But such Americans as Edna Millay, Shennan O'Sheel, Bishop, Lechlitner, Williams, Joshua Kunitz, Muriel Rukeyser, Genevieve Taggard, and others have all turned out translations of excellent ease and clarity, so that the simple, direct, anti-fascist messages of Alberti, Hernandez, Villa, Alcala-Galvez, and the rest come to us with much of the force of the originals.

The poems were written in front-line



George Stein



trenches, in hospitals, in barracks; and they were written for the people, for soldiers, workers, and peasants—the broadest, finest audience the poets could find. These lyrics are actually means of direct spiritual communication between people, means of exhortation, means of sharpening the perception of people, so that they, reading these verses, can see more clearly the things of most immediate concern to them.

One of the valuable things that can be learned from this book is the efficacy of the ballad form in putting spiritual and emotional concepts into an easily assimilable form—especially as this applies to satire. There are some really pungent satirical verses in this collection, in a mode which Americans seem more or less to have abandoned. But it is handled superbly in a round dozen of the verses.

Another and even more crucial lesson is embodied in . . . *And Spain Sings*; and that is the lesson of simplicity. One can make no plea for simplicity as a universal poetic canon, but it does remain that for a poetry of the people, the extremely direct and unaffected style of the Spanish ballads is something to be admired and aimed at by our proletarian poets.

The combination of these merits—including the very definite merit of the effect of numerous skilled hands working on the different translations—has made for a book alive with the vitality of loyalist Spain. I can think of no other work of art recently come from that country, which would serve so well as an introduction to the issues on which the war is being fought and the ends which the loyalists have in mind. In addition to being a remarkably fine book in its own right, it should be noted that all royalties earned by . . . *And Spain Sings* are to be given to the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

GROFF CONKLIN.

### Heroes of the North

40,000 AGAINST THE ARCTIC, by H. P. Smolka. William Morrow & Co. \$3.50.

MR. SMOLKA'S book is essentially an unself-conscious log of a journey through an exciting new land, written by a very observant traveler, who was interested primarily in obtaining information for himself rather than for a public.

A young English journalist, endowed with the scepticism characteristic of his profession, Mr. Smolka was turned loose in the Soviet Arctic to answer his own questions for himself. Otto Schmidt, administrative head of the entire Soviet North, gave him a "document" which entitled him to travel at will through the Arctic regions now being developed under Schmidt's administration. Smolka went by rail from Leningrad to Krasnoyarsk in the center of Siberia, and thence by air down the Yenisei, one of the three great rivers designed by nature to carry Siberia's wealth north to the Arctic Ocean, there to join the channels of world commerce. His flight

showed him the tangled tangle, whose rich timber is being released through the new Arctic port of Igarka. He saw the frozen, forbidding tundra yielding up its mineral wealth—salt for the Far Eastern fisheries at Nordvik, nickel, formerly one of the few deficit metals of the Soviet Union, at Norilsk.

In the new cities of the North, Smolka met pioneers of the Soviet Union. Some he found to be motivated by hope of what the future would produce in the Arctic to enrich the country. Others just had the Arctic "in their blood." He also met prisoners, exiled kulaks and political exiles, working out their sentences in the North. Some of his most interesting impressions were drawn from the stories of the native peoples who are just being introduced to modern life.

On leaving the new industrial centers, Smolka saw how the Soviet Union is at last freeing trade, flowing north on its great rivers, from the barriers of ice which have previously dammed it up. He traveled on an ice-breaker, convoying a number of freight boats through the ice. He flew in one of the planes, scouting for paths through the maze of floating ice, a maze through which even an ice-breaker often cannot cut without guidance from the air. At Dickson Island he visited the radio center of the North, which coördinates all the phases of the attack on the Arctic and supplies scientific data of all sorts. Finally, he left the Arctic in an ordinary merchant vessel carrying goods from the Soviet North to the outside world, the final product of victory by the forty thousand against the Arctic.

Smolka has written down his impressions much as if he were writing home to his family, who knew where he was going and what questions he wanted answered. This makes for a fast-moving, vivid account, with snatches of factual information picked up in interviews, short biographical sketches gleaned from conversations, and excerpts translated from books and newspapers which he saw on his trip. These bits are never pieced together to give the full pattern of Arctic development, showing the reasons for it, and picturing the vast network of coördinated activities, which alone makes this possible at a minimum cost of men and materials. Likewise the speed

of Smolka's book prevents the reader from meeting many of the forty thousand. For instance, Shevelov, now one of the directors of the search for Levanevsky, was one of Smolka's acquaintances, but all that the reader learns of him is that Smolka liked him. In fact, Smolka's treatment of the Arctic itself is better than his description of the people he met.

Likewise it is unfortunate for those interested in the Arctic that Smolka had to spend so much time laying the ghosts of the bogeymen which harass so many people who have not visited the Soviet Union—the bogeyman of "being shown only what they want you to see," the bogeyman of the inhuman treatment of political prisoners, the bogeyman of lack of food and clothes.

Both the strength and the weakness of this book lie in the fact that it is Mr. Smolka's first book on the Soviet Union. So much of it is occupied with questions which apply generally to the Soviet Union, that those aspects which are peculiar to the Arctic are deprived of their deserved attention. But, for the same reason *40,000 Against the Arctic*, though a very incomplete account of the vast work being done under Schmidt's administration, is a fascinating introduction to the whole Soviet Union through its most exciting entrance, the North.

JANE FORREST.

### Stars and the Gutter

THE DEPTHS AND THE HEIGHTS, by Jules Romains. Alfred A. Knopf. \$3.

CERTAIN things have been said both by this reviewer and others about Jules Romains's *Men of Good Will* series, of which this is Volume VI (Volumes XI and XII in the French edition), which need not be said over again. For one thing, there is—or rather was—the question of a possible fascist tendency in the earlier volumes; but Jules Romains has long since shown that he is anything but a fascist, that he is, indeed, upon occasion, a fearless fighter in the cause of anti-fascism.

Another question, a more pertinent and persistent one, which neither author nor critic can very well avoid, has to do with the degree of achievement of the novelist's announced aim, that of giving us a portrait of a society. This, too, has been considered by reviewers in the past; but it must be considered afresh as each new volume comes to hand.

There is one difficulty here—a difficulty that is similarly encountered in connection with Roger Martin du Gard's novel sequence, *Les Thibaults*, covering the same period—and that is, the size of the author's canvas and the consequent minuteness of his portraiture, which may at times result in an impression of triviality. The best that one can do is to attempt to judge the detail, while realizing that Romains does not have as yet the finished picture, and is not even aware precisely what the dimensions are to be.

Proceeding upon such a basis of judgment, the present reviewer has been led to wonder more than once as to how well the "portrait of a society" was shaping up. It has seemed often



A. S. S.

## "The People's Front"

TO THE NEW MASSES:

I WISH to object strenuously to some of the statements made by Mr. Boudin in his review of Browder's *The People's Front*. It seems to me that there is a sizeable series of misconceptions in the latter part of his review.

Briefly they are as follows:

1. That Robert Hunter's theories had anything like as much to do with "the ultimate wrecking of the Socialist Party" as Boudin says. It simply is not true that it was Hunter's stand "which led to" that wrecking. Many other factors were involved, the largest of which were right wingism, American exceptionalism, and anti-Sovietism, together with the anti-political bias of syndicalist sections of the party and the pro-war policy of 1917.

2. On the question of the "little businessman." How can Boudin be so mechanical? (a) He seems to take the conference of "little businessmen" in Washington at face value, which is ridiculous. (b) He does not define, generally, the term "little businessman." And (c) he forgets completely the fact that the little businessman in most cases is useful in the class struggle.

Who were the "little businessmen" at the Washington conference? How little were they? What kind of little businessmen were they? Were they manufacturers or merchants? Who selected them? To every thinking progressive that conference smelled to high heaven of special selections by big business, and even of prearrangement. Where were the storekeepers of Akron? The merchants of Pennsylvania's coal towns, etc.? To accept that conference as the voice of little business is simply to fall into the trap of pessimism which that conference had so carefully set.

Who is the little businessman Boudin refers to, anyhow? Are all little businessmen "volunteer retainers of big business?" Are we then to take the position that we cannot work with any but the working class? To arraign the whole small independent business class thus is to be as un-Marxian as the Mormons! One never categorizes that way. The little businessman falls into a hundred and one different categories according to his business, its location, the strength of the working-class movement in the town of his business, etc.

And as to the taxation angle, it is obvious to all that the plaint of little business against taxes is wholly correct, whereas that of big business is wholly incorrect. The qualitative change (to be technical for a moment) which takes place in the quantitative increase in the size of a business net income from \$5000 to \$5000,000 a year is just that! In the former case taxation is unjust and cruel; in the latter it is an imperative form of social control as well as a means of revenue. The little businessman has a perfect right to howl against taxes. It does not make him an enemy of the working class automatically. We must know and understand that one never can thus arraign a class as an enemy or a friend. If we do, we stop working among them, labor turns against them, and they become enemies.

Most important, Boudin seems to forget that the little businessman has been a crucial factor in many current labor victories. This holds true especially in the political victories of the C.I.O. at the last elections; it equally holds true in C.I.O. defeats which can be marked down solely to just such sectarian, "all-working-class" policies as Boudin seems to put forth.

Boudin takes the ridiculous position that the small businessman is not revolutionary—does not conclude "that he would be better off in a non-business world"—and therefore is reactionary. This is so harmful and so wrong a theory that I wonder at the New Masses printing it! Ninety percent of American organized labor is not revolutionary today. Does that make the labor movement reactionary?

I think that Boudin would do well to weigh his opinions and his conclusions on a little more realistic set of scales than that which balances "world revolution" against everything else and thereby warns us from sallying our hands with the obviously petty-bourgeois elements. His stand would lead us to a complacent submission to fascism!

New York City.

GROFF CONKLIN.

## More on "The People's Front"

TO THE NEW MASSES:

THE review of Earl Browder's *The People's Front* by Louis B. Boudin in your issue of March 1 was as provocative as it was puzzling. There was much in the review with which Communists are in agreement. It was strange, however, to find Mr. Boudin end his review on a note entirely at variance with the fundamental theoretical bases of the people's front. From the rest of his review, it would appear that Mr. Boudin is in substantial agreement with Mr. Browder on the need for a people's front; despite this, the last fifth of the review actually cuts the ground beneath practical efforts to realize it.

Mr. Boudin chose to conclude his review with a long, and not entirely relevant, section on the "little businessman." His viewpoint, in its most extreme form, assumes that little business "may be expected to be more reactionary than big business—at least in intention." Little business, then, is not more reactionary than big business only because it lacks the power. Mr. Boudin rests his case almost entirely on psychological grounds; only in passing, as a sort of grudging concession, does he admit that "in the actual conduct of business the small businessman feels himself crowded by big business." But, concludes Mr. Boudin, this makes him all the more tenaciously reactionary and the inevitable supporter of fascism.

All this, if true, would be discouraging. But it is not true, at least, not in the absolute form presented by Mr. Boudin. Certainly the little businessman is more susceptible to fascism than are the workers or professional groups. But "more susceptible" must be understood with conditions. If the labor movement is firm and united, the little businessman will be less, rather than more susceptible. If a people's front policy is flexibly and correctly carried out, he will be less, rather than more susceptible. It is only when the "seductions" of big business are not adequately exposed for what they are worth, when the labor movement itself, either through disunity or confusion, is not able to stiffen the spine of the middle class generally, that the mass of little businessmen will support fascism.

Psychology is not enough. If it is true that "the small businessman feels himself crowded out by big business," then the small businessman will reject and oppose fascism because fascism is the instrument of the very biggest of big business. Of course, this is not inevitable. It depends upon the work done by anti-fascism to explode the myths of extreme reaction. Mr. Boudin on the other hand is a believer in a very pessimistic inevitability—the inevitability that the mass of little businessmen will go fascist. There is nothing inevitable in this; indeed, any such premise is surrender to fascism in advance. This may not be Mr. Boudin's intention, but he cannot evade its consequences.

The fault lies, I believe, in too much absolutism. ~~Boudin~~ Little business is not independently revolutionary or, under certain conditions, is liable to surrender on mass to big business. Mr. Boudin swings to the other extreme and makes it even more reactionary than big business "in intention." There

is just as much danger in exaggerating the little businessman's progressive character as his reactionary character. The first leads to disillusionment; the second leads to surrender. To assume that the mass of little businessmen are lost to the fascists under any and all conditions makes impossible that people's front against fascism which must reach from the basic layers of the working class to all those, including the little businessmen, who feel themselves "crowded by big business."

New York City.

ROBERT STARK.

## Journalistic Ethics of the "Post"

TO THE NEW MASSES:

THE questionable journalistic ethics of the New York *Post* in its recent handling of news from the Soviet Union confronts American progressives in the East with a serious problem. Despite not infrequent lapses, such as its call for the incorporation of trade unions, the *Post* was without question the afternoon newspaper that liberals most frequently turned to for accurate news and progressive policies.

But the malpractices of the *Post* in its handling of the already famous Stalin letter to the Young Communist Ivanov indicate a turn that must be properly evaluated. To get the full flavor of what the *Post* did, one must carefully follow the *different versions* of the story that appeared in the *same edition* of the *Post* of February 14. The early press run of the night edition (the first daily edition) had the following two banner headlines: "Fascism Wins Hold in Canada" and below it: "Stalin Calls World Labor to Defend Soviet." Then followed a two-thirds column A.P. dispatch with a very sober account of the Stalin-Ivanov exchange, including *this* sentence: "He [Stalin] failed to mention Communism, however, or advocate the overthrow of capitalism in other countries."

Before that night edition had completed its press run, however, the *Post* had received the U.P. version of the story and proceeded to do an almost unprecedented thing in journalistic history. It reset the entire first page, put on the following two-line streamer headline: "Stalin Calls on World Labor to Prepare for Revolution," and apparently changed the U.P. story itself so that it is unrecognizable when compared with the U.P. story that appeared in other papers (*i.e.* the *News* or the *Mirror*, neither of which tried to develop a Soviet-scare out of Stalin's letter). So we have two night editions of the *Post* of February 14! Why the unseemly haste? We reserve answer on that.

Was there a really significant difference in the A.P. and U.P. stories? The *Post* saw one, especially in the translation of certain grammatical forms. The U.P. dispatch as printed in the *Post* gave the following version of one important paragraph (the italics are mine): "*We must also increase and strengthen international proletarian ties of the working class of the U.S.S.R. with the working class of bourgeois countries. We must organize political help of the working class of bourgeois countries to the working class of our country in case of military attack and equally organize help by the working class of our country to the working class of the bourgeois countries.*" In this version, Stalin seems to be saying that the Soviet government, in violation of all its international agreements, such as the Litvinov-Roosevelt agreement, is going to interfere in the foreign affairs of other governments and organize the workers of capitalist nations. Against such interference there might be legitimate objection.

But in reality that was not what Stalin wrote. On this both the complete text of the letter as published in the *Daily Worker* of February 17 and the A.P. dispatch of February 14 as it appeared in the *Post* (first night edition) and the *Harold Tribune* agree. The *Daily Worker* text reads: "The international proletarian ties between the working class of the U.S.S.R. and the working class in bourgeois countries must be strengthened; the political assistance of the working class in the

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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121-249

REPORT MADE AT <b>WASHINGTON, D. C.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>10/11/48</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>8/23-27, 30, 31; 9/1-3, 6-10, 13- 16, 21-23; 10/5, 6/48</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>KENNERLY R. CORBETT EKT/SJM</b>
TITLE <b>EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN aka Groff Conklin, Appointee, National Cancer Institute, U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, Bethesda, Maryland</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES</b>

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN born September 6, 1904, Glen Ridge, New Jersey. Employed in government in Washington, D. C. intermittently, 1939 to present, by Federal Home Loan Bank Board, U. S. Maritime Commission, Office of Strategic Services, Senate Committee on War Time Health and Education, and U. S. Public Health Service. Reliably reported close associate of CHARLES C. KRAMER, who was reportedly involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in 1940. Was close associate of MARY JANE KENEY, HENRY HILL COLLINS, ALEXANDER RICHTER, and many other reported Communists and members of Communist front organizations. CONKLIN was one of original incorporators of Townement Cooperative Housing Inc. Other incorporators included persons active in various Communist Party and front organizations. Neighbors and fellow employees generally do not question appointee's loyalty. No record of CONKLIN at HCUA or Special Investigations Squad of Metropolitan Police Department. Investigation conducted by CSC and Military District of Washington. Credit not pertinent. No criminal record.

88

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter dated August 16, 1948

*7-22-52  
See notation on  
page 12  
JB*

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EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN  
 aka Groff Conklin, Appointee  
 National Cancer Institute  
 U. S. Public Health Service  
 Federal Security Agency  
 Bethesda, Maryland  
 LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES  
 Washington, D. C.  
 October 11, 1948

# I. PERSONAL HISTORY

EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN was born September 6, 1904 in Glen Ridge, New Jersey. He attended Dartmouth College from 1923 to 1925, Harvard from 1925 to 1926, and Columbia University from 1926 to 1927, receiving a B.A. degree in 1927 at Columbia University. He has been employed as follows:

7-27 to 3-28, unemployed -- practicing writing.  
 3-28 to 7-28, book seller, John Day Company, New York City.  
 7-28 to 11-29, not employed.  
 11-29 to 9-34, book store clerk and night manager - Double Day Company, Rockefeller Center, New York City.  
 9-34, Esquire Magazine, 919 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.  
 10-34 to 2-36, Assistant Editor, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.  
 2-36 to 9-36, employed by self editing Anthology, 110 Waverly Place, NYC.  
 9-36 to 12-36, Executive Secretary, Committee for Cultural Relations with Latin America, New York City.  
 2-37 to 6-37, Editor in Chief, Robert McBride and Company, E. 15 Street, NYC.  
 7-37 to 9-39, employed by self - writing, 63 W 11St. NYC.  
 9-39 to 4-40, Consultant, U. S. Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C.  
 4-40 to 9-40, Technical Assistant, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Washington, D.C.  
 9-40 to 1-41, Deputy Chief, Information Division, U. S. Maritime Commission, Washington, D. C.  
 2-41 to 5-42, President and General Manager, Tauxemont Home Builders Inc., Alexandria, Virginia.  
 6-42 to 8-42, Time Book Reviewer, Time Inc., NYC.  
 8-42 to 6-43, employed by self - free lance writing, etc., Washington, D. C., and NYC.  
 6-43 to 3-45, Senior Presentation Editor, Presentation Division, Office of Strategic Services.

WFO 121-249

4-45 to 11-45, War Production Board (on loan to Senate Committee on War Time Health and Education).  
 11-45 to 4-46, U. S. Public Health Service (on loan to the Senate Committee on War Time Health and Education).  
 4-46 to 9-47, Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.  
 9-47 to 6-48, employed by self - free lance writing.  
 6-48 to present, National Cancer Institute, U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, Bethesda, Maryland, as Consultant.

Mr. CONKLIN has discontinued the use of his first name EDWARD, and is known as GROFF CONKLIN. He is married to LUCY TEMPKIN CONKLIN, who was born in Poland. They reside at 514 2nd Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. In his present position, Mr. CONKLIN has no supervisory duties.

The above personal history is based on Mr. CONKLIN'S personnel files at the Department of Commerce and the Federal Security Agency.

## II. BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

An application filed by GROFF CONKLIN with the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, dated September 11, 1945, listed among other references the name CHARLES C. KRAMER, Senate Subcommittee on War Time Health and Education.

Washington T-1, a known reliable informant who was a former member of the Communist Party and who has furnished considerable reliable information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has advised that CHARLES C. KRAMER was involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy which operated in Washington, D. C. and New York during the early 1940's.

Washington T-1 did not desire to testify or to furnish a signed statement.

Washington T-2, a former member of the Communist Party who has furnished considerable reliable information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, advised that CHARLES C. KRAMER was a member of a Communist Party underground group operating in the government in Washington, D. C. during the middle 1930's.

Washington, T-2 did not desire to testify or give a signed statement.

WFO 121-249

### III. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Washington T-3, a known reliable informant, stated that Mr. CONKLIN was in contact with CHARLES C. KRAMER on several occasions from the winter of 1946 until June of 1946. The informant advised that Mr. CONKLIN has been a visitor in the home of CHARLES C. KRAMER. This informant stated that Mr. KRAMER was at one time a supervisor of Mr. CONKLIN on the Senate Committee on War Time Health and Education, but that Mr. CONKLIN has been in contact with Mr. KRAMER since he ceased employment with that Committee.

Washington T-3 did not desire to furnish a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

Personnel records at the U. S. Bureau of the Census, now maintained by the National Archives, reflect Mr. CONKLIN was appointed as a Consultant on a "when actually employed" basis in the Public Relations Division, U. S. Bureau of the Census, November 1, 1939, employment being limited to forty days during the calendar year 1939. On January 1, 1940 this appointment was extended but limited to sixty days actual employment during the calendar year 1940. Mr. CONKLIN resigned March 31, 1940.

While employed by the U. S. Bureau of the Census he worked under the supervision of ROSCOE WRIGHT. ROSCOE WRIGHT was reported by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as one of the sponsors of "The Modern Forum of the American League for Peace and Democracy in 1938". The American League for Peace and Democracy has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

It is reported that Mr. WRIGHT is now deceased. Efforts to locate other fellow employees of Mr. CONKLIN during this period were unsuccessful.

This file contained no other information of pertinence to Mr. CONKLIN'S loyalty.

Personnel records of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board reflect that Mr. CONKLIN was employed by that agency on January 9, 1940 as a Technical Assistant. He resigned on September 22, 1940 without prejudice to accept employment with the U. S. Maritime Commission. This position was also on a "per diem basis when actually employed".

References listed by Mr. CONKLIN on an application for employment filed with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board dated June 22, 1939 included the following:

WFO 121-249

~~BRUCE BLIVEN~~, Editor  
"New Republic"

~~HOWARD LELAND SMITH~~  
Chief Architect  
Federal Housing Administration  
Washington, D. C.

~~ROY E. STRYKER~~  
Historical Division  
Farm Security Administration

~~JAMES FITCH~~  
Assistant Editor  
"Architectural Record"  
New York City

This file contained no other information of pertinence to the appointee's loyalty.

Regarding ROY E. STRYKER, referred to above, the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflected that he was a member of the Washington Bookshop Association and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. His name is reliably reported to have appeared in the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization.

The Washington Committee for Democratic Action, The Washington Bookshop, and The American Peace Mobilization have all been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The personnel records of the U. S. Maritime Commission reflect that Mr. CONKLIN was appointed September 23, 1940 as Chief of the Editorial Section. He resigned with prejudice on January 9, 1941, effective January 22, 1941. The "with prejudice" was removed by way of order of the U. S. Civil Service Commission on August 3, 1942. These records further reflect Mr. CONKLIN resigned as a result of information furnished the U. S. Maritime Commission by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in regard to an investigation being instituted by the FBI under the provisions of the Hatch Act.

An undated application in Mr. CONKLIN'S personnel file at the U. S. Maritime Commission contained the following references:

JAMES FITCH, 324 W 27 Street, New York City.  
THEODORE IRWIN, 15 W 12 Street, New York City  
JOHN PERRY, 423 Cummings Lane, Chevy Chase, Maryland

WFO 121-249

This file contained no information of pertinence to Mr. CONKLIN'S loyalty.

The records of the Office of Strategic Services reflect that Mr. CONKLIN was employed by that agency on May 29, 1943 as Senior Economic Editor in the Presentation Division, Editorial Section. He was separated by transfer to the War Production Board on January 31, 1945. In this position these records reflect that Mr. CONKLIN'S supervisors were HUBERT C. BARTON, Jr., and DAVID ZABLADOWSKY, and one of his fellow employees was CARL ALDO MARZANI.

An application of personal history statement which was dated November 3, 1942 listed among references the following:

✓ SPURGEON BELL  
National Resources Planning Board

ROSCOE WRIGHT  
Civil Aeronautics Administration

✓ PHILLIP COHEN  
Office of War Information

✓ ROBERT C. DAVENPORT  
Office of Price Administration

SPURGEON BELL was named as a reference by VICTOR PERLO on an application for a position with the War Production Board in 1943. VICTOR PERLO has been described by Washington T-1 as being involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy which operated in Washington, D. C. and New York City during the early 1940's. BELL was listed as a reference by JOSEPH GILMAN when applying for a position with the War Assets Administration.

*a reliable informant and*

Washington T-4, a former member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., who has assisted in the formation of numerous Communist front organizations and who was closely associated with numerous Communist Party functionaries, advised that JOSEPH GILMAN was known to him to have been a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia during the early 1940's.

Washington T-4 did not desire to furnish a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board.



WFO 121-249

Regarding PHILLIP COHEN, Washington T-4 stated he was known to the informant to have been a member of the Communist Party. COHEN is also reported to have been a very close friend and contact of PHILIP OLEN KEENEY and MARY JANE KEENEY, both of whom are reported by Washington T-4 to have been very active members of the Communist Party underground in Washington, D. C. during the late 1930's and early 1940's.

ROBERT C. DAVENPORT is reliably reported to be a life member of the Washington Bookshop Association. His name is also reliably reported to have appeared in the indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the American Peace Mobilization.

Washington T-4 has advised that ROBERT C. DAVENPORT and his wife attended several Communist Party recruiting meetings in the informant's presence during the early 1940's. The informant did not know, however, whether or not the DAVENPORTS had actually joined the Communist Party.

HUBERT G. BARTON, Jr. was transferred from the Office of Strategic Services to the Presentation Division of the Department of State in October 1945. It is reliably reported that Mr. BARTON was instrumental in the employment by the Department of State of CARL ALDO MARZANI and DAVID ZABLADOWSKY.

Mrs. MARIE BARTON, wife of HUBERT C. BARTON, was Director of Presentation, Inc. This organization was incorporated in the District of Columbia on April 18, 1946 for the purpose of engaging in the development, production, and sale of all forms of Presentation media. A number of employees of this organization were also employees of the Presentation Division of the Department of State, including CARL ALDO MARZANI and DAVID ZABLADOWSKY. ~~Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1946 reflected that BARTON and MARZANI spent considerable time in the offices of Presentation, Inc. during official government working hours.~~ *refused*

The files of the U. S. District Court, Washington, D. C., reflect that CARL ALDO MARZANI was convicted on May 27, 1947 on an indictment charging perjury in that he falsely stated to government officials that he had never been a member of the Communist Party, had never attended meetings of the Communist Party, or had never participated in activities of the Communist Party.

The files of the State Department reflect that MARZANI was dismissed from the State Department for concealing Communist affiliations during his employment.

WFO 121-249

*new york T-25, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who will not furnish a signed statement or testify.*

Regarding DAVID ZABLADOWSKY, ~~Washington T-5, a former member of the Communist Party in New York~~, advised he had been told by other Communists that ZABLADOWSKY was a fanatical and important Communist.

*New York T-25, of known reliability,*  
~~Washington T-6~~, who was well acquainted with Communist activities and personalities in the New York area, advised that ZABLADOWSKY had been known to him for years to have been a member of the Communist Party and was considered by him to be a "Communist of the vicious type". He stated that his impression was made by statements of ZABLADOWSKY to him.

*New York T-3, a reliable informant and*  
~~Washington T-7~~, a former Communist Party official during the early 1930's in the New York area, advised he was closely associated with ZABLADOWSKY for several years, and that although he possessed no certain knowledge, he took it for granted that ZABLADOWSKY was a member of the Communist Party.

The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that ZABLADOWSKY was on the Editorial Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism and was a contributor to the "Daily Worker", East Coast Communist newspaper.

The American League Against War and Fascism has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Washington T-5, T-6, and T-7, declined to furnish signed statements or testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

The appointee's file at the Office of Strategic Services contained no further information of pertinence to his loyalty.

The records of the War Production Board as maintained by the National Archives contain no information regarding employment by the War Production Board of Mr. CONKLIN.

The records of the U. S. Public Health Service reflect Mr. CONKLIN was appointed on November 1, 1945 as Principal Information Specialist by transfer from the War Production Board. These records reflect that Mr. CONKLIN was employed during the entire period of his official employment by Public Health Service, actually by the Senate Subcommittee on War Time Health and Education. These records further reflected that he had been employed during the period from April, 1945, to November, 1945, by the War Production Board but was on loan throughout this period to the Senate Subcommittee on War Time Health and Education. Mr. CONKLIN was transferred on April 13, 1946 to the Department of Commerce. No further information was contained in this file of pertinence.

WFO 121-249

The records of the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, reflect that Mr. CONKLIN was appointed on April 14, 1946 as Deputy Chief, Information Services Division, Office of Declassification and Technical Services. He resigned without prejudice effective August 29, 1947. References listed by Mr. CONKLIN on an application dated September 11, 1945 included the following: HUBER C. BARTON, DAVID ZABLADOWSKY, CHARLES C. KRAMER, and ROBERT C. DAVENPORT. No further information of pertinence to Mr. CONKLIN'S loyalty was contained in this file.

The records of the National Cancer Institute, U. S. Public Health Service, Bethesda, Maryland, reflect that Mr. CONKLIN was appointed on June 7, 1948 as Special Consultant at \$25 per day on a "when actually employed" basis not to exceed sixty days in each of the fiscal years 1948 and 1949 if still so employed.

The records of the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, and several other personnel files reflect employment by Mr. CONKLIN from March, 1941, to May, 1942, by the Tauxemont Home Builders.

The records of the Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia, contain articles of incorporation of Tauxemont Cooperative Houses, Inc. This organization was incorporated in the District of Columbia January 10, 1941, its primary purpose being to build houses and other structures for the use of the members of this association. The directors and incorporators were listed as follows:

MARVIN BLOOM  
1631 S Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

MARVIN BLOOM is reliably reported to have been a member of the Washington Bookshop Association and of the American League for Peace and Democracy. His name is reliably reported to have appeared in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the American Peace Mobilization. Each of these organizations has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

BERNARD R. FISHMAN  
1765 V Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

BERNARD R. FISHMAN is reliably reported to be a life member of the Washington Bookshop Association and to have been a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy. His name is reliably reported to have appeared in the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

WFO 121-249

EDWARD E. SCHWARTZ  
817 North Danville Street  
Arlington, Virginia

ROBERT C. DAVENPORT  
4129 North Henderson Road  
Arlington, Virginia

JOHN MAGNUSSON  
4305 N. Pershing Drive  
Arlington, Virginia

The name IRVING SWERDLOW is reliably reported to have appeared in the active indices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of March 29, 1944, cited the United American Spanish Aid Committee as a Communist front.

[ ] an informant of established reliability who is acquainted with and who has associated with many known and admitted Communists, stated that the United American Spanish Aid Committee in Washington, D. C. was organized by the Communist Party and completely controlled by it. [ ] has declined to furnish a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Board.

b7D

[ ] a former member of the Communist Party who has furnished reliable information and who assisted in forming numerous front organizations for the Communist Party, stated that the United American Spanish Aid Committee in Washington, D. C. was organized and controlled by the Communist Party and that it was an important transmission belt of the Communist Party. This informant is unwilling to appear before a Loyalty Board or give a signed statement.

[ ] a member of the Communist Party who over a long period of time has furnished reliable information, stated that the United American Spanish Aid Committee in Washington, D. C. was completely controlled by the Communist Party but that the organization had no active membership and many of its members had no active association with the organization. [ ] does not wish to testify before a Loyalty Board or furnish a signed statement.

EDWARD HUBERMAN  
4310 N. Pershing Drive  
Arlington, Virginia.

WFO 121-249

HUBERMAN is reliably reported to have been a member of the Washington Bookshop Association and the American League for Peace and Democracy. His name is reliably reported to have appeared in the indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

ROBERT S. ~~LEHMAN~~  
2551 17th Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

LEHMAN is reliably reported to have been a member of the Washington Bookshop Association and his name is reliably reported to have appeared in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

ALLAN R. ~~ROSENBERG~~ -- who is reported by Washington T-1 to have been involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy which operated in Washington, D. C. and New York during the early 1940's.

MORTIMER B. ~~WOLF~~  
3512 9th Street, South  
Arlington, Virginia

WOLF is reliably reported to have been a member of the National Lawyers Guild. His name is also reliably reported to have been in the active indices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of March 29, 1944, cited the National Lawyers Guild as a Communist front.

In the fall of 1940, Mr. ADOLPH A. BERLE, then Assistant Secretary of State, in a letter resigning from the National Lawyers Guild, stated as follows: "The National Lawyers Guild was formed in the hope that expression might be given to the liberal sentiment in the American bar. It is now obvious that the present management of the Guild is not prepared to take any stand which conflicts with the Communist Party line. Under the circumstances and in keeping, I think, with most progressive lawyers I have no further interest in it."

LOUIS FRANCIS BUDENZ, former managing editor of the Daily Worker and former member of the Communist Party National Committee, advised the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives that the Communist Party considers the National Lawyers Guild to be a working ally.

ALEXANDER ~~MCNOWLTON~~  
4112 3rd Road North  
Arlington, Virginia

WFO 121-249

GROFF CONKLIN  
420 Cummings Lane  
Chevy Chase, Maryland  
(the appointee)

JAY DEISS  
4119 Davis Place, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

JAY DEISS is reliably reported to be a member of the Washington Bookshop and his name is reliably reported to have appeared in the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

PHILIP EDEN  
1110 South Barton Street  
Arlington, Virginia

EDEN is reliably reported to be a member of the Washington Bookshop and to have been a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy. His name is reliably reported to have appeared in the indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the American Peace Mobilization.

SAMUEL SOROVELL  
4130 3rd Road North  
Arlington, Virginia

SOROVELL is reliably reported to have been a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy, and whose name is reliably reported to have appeared in the indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

ANNE REMINGTON  
2225 N Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

REMINGTON was formerly Executive Secretary of the American Peace Mobilization in Washington, D. C. She is the wife of WILLIAM W. REMINGTON, who is reported by Washington T-1 to have been involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C. and New York City during the early 1940's.

These Articles of Incorporation were signed by ANNE REMINGTON, EDWARD HUBERMAN, and JOHN MAGNUSSON.

121-51-20

WFO 121-249

The records of the Disbursing Office of the Senate reflected among persons employed by the Senate Subcommittee on War Time Health and Education in addition to GROFF CONKLIN were the following:

*Cannot be substantiated  
do not examine  
see 121-552  
re: GUB*

LAURETTA APRIL - whose name is reliably reported to have appeared in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the American Peace Mobilization.

PHILIP C. CURTIS - who is reliably reported to have been a contact of PHILIP JACOB JAFFEE. JAFFEE pleaded guilty to charges growing out of the unlawful possession of secret information from government agencies and was fined by a federal court. CURTIS was also formerly employed in the Presentation Division of the Office of Strategic Services as was the appointee.

LESLIE A. FALK - who is reported by Washington T-4 to have been a member of the Communist Party.

CHARLES C. KRAMER - who has been mentioned previously.

RENEE ROTH - wife of Lt. ANDREW E. ROTH, USA, who was a close associate and a contact of PHILIP JACOB JAFFEE, who in 1946 pleaded guilty on federal charges growing out of allegations of alleged removal of restricted documents from government offices. Charges against ROTH in this same case were dismissed.

CHARLES BRAGMAN - whose name is reliably reported to have appeared in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, American Peace Mobilization, and the American League for Peace and Democracy.

JOAN PASCAL KARASIK - who is reliably reported to have been a member of the Washington Bookshop in 1943.

HAROLD HANS LUND - who is reliably reported to have been a sponsor of the Citizens Committee for HARRY BRIDGES, a sponsor of the National Emergency Conference, and whose name is reliably reported to have appeared in the active indices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. His name is reported to have appeared on the letterhead of the United American Spanish Aid Committee.

The Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

WFO 121-249

The National Emergency Conference has been reported by Washington T-4 to have been a predecessor of the American Peace Mobilization.

Washington T-8, a social acquaintance of Mr. CONKLIN since 1936, stated that Mr. CONKLIN has repeatedly followed the Communist Party line in informal arguments and discussions with the informant, and on every occasion attempted to compare the Soviet form of government with that of the United States and always placed the Soviet form of government in a favorable light. The informant declared that he considered Mr. CONKLIN a Communist fanatic but was unable to be more explicit other than to state he received this impression from numerous discussions. The informant stated he is firmly convinced that during the earlier period of this association, Mr. CONKLIN was a card carrying member of the Communist Party.

Washington T-8 stated that he himself was not a member of the Communist Party but that he has come into frequent close contact with Communists on numerous occasions and felt he could recognize a Communist with better than average ability.

Washington T-8 advised that one of Mr. CONKLIN'S close friends in New York is JAMES M. FITCH, Jr., who is the editor of the "Architect Forum" and who, according to informant, is an avowed Communist.

Washington T-8 stated that he did not desire to furnish a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board due to the fact that his information is rather sketchy and non-specific.

Washington T-9, a known reliable informant, advised that GROFF CONKLIN was invited to a dinner party during the latter part of February, 1946, at the home of SAMUEL J. RODMAN and BELLA RODMAN. This informant also stated CONKLIN was scheduled to make a speech at the Washington Bookshop along about this same period of time.

Washington T-9 could furnish no further pertinent information and declined to furnish a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

SAMUEL J. RODMAN is reliably reported to have been a member of the Washington Bookshop, and his name is reliably reported to have appeared in the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization and the United American Spanish Aid Committee.



WFO 121-249

Washington T-10, a member of the Communist Party who has furnished considerable reliable information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, advised that RODMAN has been a contributor to the Communist Party. Washington T-10 advised that BELLA RODMAN is an active member of the Communist Party.

Washington T-10 did not desire to testify or furnish a signed statement.

Washington T-13, a reliable informant, advised that GROFF CONKLIN did make a speech on March 1, 1946 at the Washington Bookshop entitled "Science Fiction".

Washington T-13 did not desire to testify or furnish a signed statement.

Washington T-11, a known reliable informant, stated that GROFF CONKLIN and LUCY CONKLIN, his wife, were infrequent contact with MARY JANE KEENEY during 1946 and until July, 1947, when the KEENEYS moved to New York. According to the informant, the CONKLINS and MARY JANE KEENEY were frequent visitors in each others homes. Among other persons attending these gatherings were ANNA BERENSON, and BEN ALPER. Washington T-11 stated that LUCY TEMPKIN CONKLIN attended a Congress of American Women reception in Washington, D. C., in about March of 1947 and that Mrs. CONKLIN had done some work for the Congress of American Women. However, the informant did not know whether or not Mrs. CONKLIN was a member of the Congress of American Women. This informant related that other persons closely associated with the CONKLINS, to his knowledge, included HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER, HELEN FRUCHTMAN, LUCY and WALTER SASSAMAN, and HENRIETTA HERZ.

Washington T-11 did not desire to testify or furnish a signed statement.

The Congress of American Women has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

MARY JANE KEENEY, as mentioned previously, has been described by Washington T-4 as being an active member of the Communist Party underground in Washington, D. C. during the late 1930's and early 1940's.

ANNA BERENSON is reliably reported to have been a member of the Washington Bookshop, and her name is reliably reported to have appeared in the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

WFO 121-249

Washington T-10 has advised that ANNA BERENSON is a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia.

Regarding BEN ALPER, Washington T-11 has advised that ALPER is a very close friend of MARY JANE KEENEY and has discussed Communist Party matters with her on various occasions.

HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER has been affiliated with or sponsor of many organizations including the League of American Writers, Jefferson Schools of Social Sciences, National Council of American Soviet Friendship, and Joint Anti Fascist Refugee Committee. Each of these organizations has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Washington T-4 has advised that HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER has been known to him as being a member of the Communist Party.

HELEN FRUCHTMAN is reliably reported to have been active in a meeting in March, 1947, sponsored by the Congress of American Women.

The name EDWARD J. FRUCHTMAN, husband of HELEN, is reliably reported to have appeared in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, American League for Peace and Democracy, and the National Lawyers Guild.

Regarding LUCY and WALTER SASSAMAN, WALTER SASSAMAN in 1943 in connection with the Hatch Act inquiry, furnished a sworn statement to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, admitting having possibly attended a Communist public meeting in Minneapolis between 1935 and 1937, but denied ever being a member of the Communist Party. SASSAMAN admitted having been a member of the American League Against War and Fascism, the American Peace Mobilization, and the Washington Bookshop. Each of these organizations has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

HENRIETTA HERZ, referred to by Washington T-11 above, is the wife of PHILIP COHEN, who has been identified previously.

Special Agents WILLIAM H. MARR and CHARLES D. CHAPMAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, observed MARY JANE KEENEY and PHILIP OLEN KEENEY on December 20, 1946, walking from their home at 215 B Street, N. E., to 514 2nd Street, N. W., where they entered the apartment of LUCY and GROFF CONKLIN at 6:40 p.m. The surveillance was discontinued at 11:15 p.m., at which time the KEENEYS were still in the apartment of the CONKLINS.

WFO 121-249

On July 11, 1947 Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and ROBERT E. LEONARD of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, observed GROFF and LUCY CONKLIN drive to the home of HENRY HILL COLLINS at Lanham, Maryland.

HENRY HILL COLLINS is reported by Washington T-4 to have been a very active member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. during the late 1930's and early 1940's. Washington T-2 has advised that HENRY HILL COLLINS was a member of the Communist Party underground group in the government in Washington, D. C. during the middle 1930's.

In connection with a previous investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of Mr. CONKLIN under the provisions of the Hatch Act, Mr. CONKLIN was interviewed on January 6, 1944, at which time the following sworn signed statement was taken:

"Washington, D. C.  
January 6, 1944

"Statement of EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, made in the presence of Special Agent F. DOUGLAS HEREFORD and Stenographer MARIAN CANTY, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Questions by Agent HEREFORD:

"Q. Mr. CONKLIN, we have requested your voluntary appearance here today, not for the purpose of conducting a hearing, but in order to have you answer questions concerning an investigation currently being made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and to enable you to make such comments as you may wish to make in this connection.

"A. Would it be out of order for me to ask what the origin of the investigation is? You see, an occasion arose about three months ago when I was put in for clearance through AGO for some work to be done at the Pentagon Building - which I didn't do, incidentally, - t I was curious to know whether that was the occasion for this. Because I'm not following through on that particular function.

"Q. As you may be aware, Mr. CONKLIN, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is required by a Presidential directive to investigate matters coming within the purview of Public Law 252, 76th Congress. This law prohibits membership on the part of any Federal employee in a political party or organization which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States. You may decline to answer any questions propounded to you. A copy of the report of this investigation, which will include your statement, will be furnished to the Interdepartmental Committee on Employee Investigations, and to the agency by which you are employed.

"A. Will I get a copy too?

"Q. Yes, if you like. After the notes of this interview have been transcribed you will be given an opportunity to read the statement and make any changes you so desire. In order that the statements made by you may have particular credence, you will be placed under oath if you have no objection.

WFO 121-249

"A. No, I have no objection.

"Q. Stand please, and raise your right hand. Do you solemnly swear that the statements you are about to make are the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

"A. I do.

"Q. Will you state your full name, please?

"A. GROFF CONKLIN. I was christened EDWARD, but haven't used my first name since about 1924.

"Q. Where do you presently reside?

"A. At 514 2d Street, N. W.

"Q. Where are you employed and in what capacity?

"A. At the Office of Strategic Services, as Senior Presentation Editor.

"Q. How long have you been employed by the Office of Strategic Services?

"A. Since May 31, 1943.

"Q. Mr. CONKLIN, are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

"A. No, sir.

"Q. Have you ever attended any meetings of that organization?

"A. Yes, sir. Well, I'll qualify that. I have attended mass meetings which were given, I suspect, under the auspices of the Communist Party but for the Spanish Loyalist cause. One meeting I recall, a large meeting for the fighting of anti-Semitism. These were in New York City, in 1936 and 1937. I think they were sponsored by the Communist Party - but the Loyalist group was sponsors - I think the Communist Party name did appear on it.

"Q. Would you care to relate how you happened to attend these meetings, and whether you participated in any of the activities?

WFO 121-249

"A. I was at the time a member of the League of American Writers, which was an organization of writers of all sorts, ranging from Kathleen Norris through Theodore Dreiser and Louis Bromfield - I think Mrs. Roosevelt was in it - and John Gunther. It was a terrific cross-section of American writers who were engaged in 1937 and 1938 in trying to organize American writers against anti-Semitism and trying to set the public right concerning the Loyalist Spain situation. We were fighting for the abandonment of the Embargo Act. We felt that the Loyalist Government should receive aid from the democracies - it seemed to us it was a democratic government. It was our intention to mobilize public opinion behind the Loyalist regime, against the revolutionists. I was one of a board of five editors editing a pamphlet of statements against anti-Semitism, which included statements by Mrs. ROOSEVELT, THOMAS DEWEY - I think President ROOSEVELT, JOHN GUNTHER, and a great number of people of all kinds. And a similar pamphlet on the Loyalist situation, which contained statements from similar people. In addition to my work as a free lance writer I was connected with the League of American Writers. The people of my own sort were seriously upset by the lack of fairness which we felt existed toward the Jews, the Loyalists in Spain, toward the negro, and all minority groups.

"Q. Have you ever attended any meetings of the Communist Party, as such?

"A. No, sir. You mean the unit meetings? You see, in those days I was in a trade union - the Book and Magazine Guild - inactive, except in the function of editorial advisor on publication. I can't recall whether there was some Communist group in there who invited me to one meeting to which I may have gone. I wasn't too active in the union - I would go to meetings once or twice a month. I can't recall whether some of them were special group meetings - I don't think.

"Q. Have you ever contributed any money or services to the Communist Party?

"A. Well, I wouldn't know how to answer that, sir. For example, in New York there used to be a great many street collectors - coin boxes - that would have on them "Aid Loyalist Spain." I'm darned if I know whether they were being sponsored by the outfit - the general united front outfit which was not Communist, or by the real Communist Party. I may have given to such a cause. As far as services are concerned, I never gave any service that I can recall.

"Q. Did you ever knowingly contribute any money to the Communist Party?

"A. No, sir.

WFO 121-249

"Q. Have you ever distributed any literature which you knew or had reason to believe was published by the Communist Party?

"A. Absolutely not.

"Q. Are you now or have you ever been a member of any organization which you have reason to believe is dominated by the Communist Party, or which may be controlled or its policies dictated by any foreign government?

"A. Oh, Good Lord, no. Absolutely not. Incidentally, I have a document here that I used before the Civil Service Commission hearing and I'd like you to include some of these facts in this statement. In 1936, as a member of the union, I was included - the union joined as a bloc the League for Peace and Democracy - I wasn't present at the meeting and so I didn't vote on it. However, I understand from the Civil Service hearing that that bloc vote has put me down as a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy, which I never was. However, at one time before that, as I remember, I paid \$1 for a subscription to their magazine - that was way back in 1936, when I had first come in from Chicago. I took the subscription because they had published an article by a very good friend of mine. I got about two copies of the thing. But I never joined. And in 1938 I attended a meeting of the American Youth Congress, which has been accused of being Communist but in which I have never seen any indication to that effect. I attended just as a journalist member of the League of American Writers - I took no action - merely reported what I heard.

"Q. Were you ever a member of the American Youth Congress?

"A. No. For one thing, I was too old. And another thing, I thought they were simply a bunch of idealistic people who weren't getting anywhere - who were getting beyond their reach.

"Q. Did you ever attend any meeting other than the one you mentioned?

/s/ G.C. "A. No. other meeting of the Youth Congress

"Q. Did you ever participate in any of the activities of the American League for Peace and Democracy?

"A. No, sir, never.

"Q. Do you now or have you ever advocated the overthrow of our form of constitutional government here in the United States?

WFO 121-249

- "A. No indeed. On the contrary, we have the best form of government in the world. Any person who attempts to force another form of government on the people is a traitor. I'd like to make a statement here, which is something I feel very deeply. There were hundreds and thousands of men of my kind who felt that the principles of the United States Government would be strengthened if at the same time in its foreign policy the United States Government strengthened similar policies of the Government abroad, and in this country fought against anti-democratic and anti-social elements such as anti-Semitism. Any actions I took part in were actions that were predicated on the belief in this form of government and fighting against tendencies among the people of this country to work against our form of government, which is democratic, and which comprehends the freedom of minorities and freedom of racial and religious groups to pursue their own undertakings unafraid of reprisals. That's the whole story of what I was doing in those days, and I would be very glad to do it again if necessary.
- "Q. I've asked all the questions I consider pertinent, Mr. CONKLIN. Is there anything further you would like to say?
- "A. Well, yes. Up until 1938 - I believe a little later than that - I, as an American, felt that the united front, as it was called, in which such groups as the Progressive Churches in the United States, the Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A., the youth groups, the American writers' groups, professional groups of all sorts, and the Communist Party, were all working together, towards the collective security and against the aggression of the Germans and Italians, in Spain and Abyssinia and elsewhere. I'm perfectly willing to admit that in those days, perhaps because of naivete - but I am convinced actually because of the fact that in those days the Communist Party was differently motivated than it has been since - it had no belief in the overthrow of the Government because it knew at that time that rather than that it was necessary to save the government and save the democratic forces throughout the world... in those days I believed it was the only good American thing to do to work with that united group of people to try to stave off the war. It may be that I was fooled - it may be that the Communists even in 1936 and 1937 were taking dictation from Moscow and really working for the overthrow of the Government. But in my contacts with men who may or may not have been Communists - but who I may say I thought were Communists, I never came across anyone who ever said anything to me, or suggested anything to me, or even hinted they had any ulterior motives. This is not a defense of the Communists - this is a defense of my supporting causes the Communists supported. I supported them as an American citizen. Now, since 1939, it's been rather obvious that the Communist Party has had other motives than those which were obvious to me when I was interested in those causes. It's not the place of the

WFO 121-249

American party to support a foreign government over and above our own government. Like any good American, I am in favor of our Allies of all kinds. I can see no reason why Russia should not be permitted to follow out its own destinies, but I can see no reason why any American group should take it upon themselves to promote those destinies over and above the destinies of our own country. For five years now I have had no contact with the people I used to work with, largely because I moved to Washington in 1939 and went to work. I don't know what they are doing now. I only know what I read in the press - not in their press, which I don't see. I admire them for what I understand their stand is in favor of winning the war, but, somehow, after what I saw them do in 1939 and 1940, I can't quite believe their motives are honest. Well, I'll qualify that. I do believe their motives are honest in the win-the-war campaign. I think their motives are honest in wanting to win the war, but I think it possible that they may have further motives of which I know nothing, and which are not in accordance with the American principles on which this nation was founded. I think most Americans will agree that our nation needs reform. I know all such Americans will agree that such reform can be obtained by peaceable methods, by legislation, by publicity, by organization. And I can see absolutely no place in a country of this size and this strength for a body of special people who are dedicated to a different form of government - to the attaining of reform by un-American methods. Let me add finally that I never did anything I wouldn't do again if the occasion and the need arose.

"Q. Is there anything further you would like to add?

"A. I don't think there is. There is one thing I would like to go on record as saying. I would like very much to know why you didn't ask me if I had belonged to any fascist or Nazi organizations in this country. They unquestionably are infinitely more dangerous to our form of government than the Communist Party ever has been, and I think it unfortunate that I was not able to go on record in answer to a question from you that I never belonged to such organizations. It may be that no such questions were asked because no reports were in my record as belonging to such groups, in which case I can understand the omission.

"Q. That is the reason for the omission. We ask only questions concerning information that has been brought to our attention."



WFO 121-249

It is noted in this statement Mr. CONKLIN stated that he has never been a member of the Communist Party, but stated he has attended mass meetings which were given, he suspected, under the auspices of the Communist Party but followed the Spanish Loyalist cause. In this statement Mr. CONKLIN also stated he was a member of the League of American Writers. This organization was cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Washington T-14, a known reliable informant, advised that included in the list of names and telephone numbers maintained by Mr. CONKLIN is the name ANDY FOLDER, Wisconsin 3271. ANDREW H. FOLDER has been described by Washington T-10 as a member of the Communist Party. The list also included "Presentation, Inc. - National 0436". Presentation, Inc. has been referred to previously in this report in connection with HUBERT C. BARTON, CARL ALDO MARZANI, and DAVID ZABIADOWSKY.

Washington T-14 did not desire to give a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

Washington T-15, a known reliable informant, advised that Mr. CONKLIN has been a frequent correspondent with HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER, and that BUCKMASTER is reported to have told Mr. CONKLIN in 1945 that "we" can't think of a place "we" would rather see you than on the Subcommittee on War Time Health and Education. This informant could not explain further the significance of this statement. The informant also advised Mr. CONKLIN is a close friend of WILLIAM E. DODD, and on at least one occasion attempted to obtain a position for DODD with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Washington T-15 did not desire to testify or furnish a signed statement.

The name WILLIAM E. DODD is reliably reported to have appeared in the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and the Washington Bookshop, all of which have been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

In a sworn statement to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with a Hatch Act investigation, DODD admitted membership in the Washington Bookshop Association and the American Peace Mobilization.

Washington T-4 has advised that DODD often visited Soviet Ambassador OUMANSKY who instructed DODD as to what he should say in a New York broadcast for Madame GENEVIEVE TABOIS. Washington T-4 stated that WILLIAM E. DODD was a member of the Communist Party, to the informant's certain knowledge, during the late 1930's and early 1940's.

WFO 121-249

The House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of March 29, 1944, cited the Southern Conference for Human Welfare as a Communist front.

[ ] a member of the Communist Party who over a long period of time has furnished reliable information, stated that the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in Washington, D. C. is dominated by the Communist Party; that its functionaries are advised by and generally follow the advice and direction of the Communist Party leadership and that most members of the white collar group of the Communist Party are active members of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and tend to control its policy because they are active in meetings. [ ] has declined to furnish a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Board.

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[ ] a member of the Communist Party who over a long period of time has furnished reliable information, stated that the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in Washington, D. C. is thoroughly infiltrated by the Communist Party and that the Communist Party controls it to a considerable extent. This informant is unwilling to furnish a signed statement or to appear before a Loyalty Board.

Washington T-16, a known reliable informant who has been a casual contact of Mr. CONKLIN, advised that in 1947 Mr. CONKLIN was very much distressed at the difficulties being encountered by CARL ALDO MARZANI. MARZANI has been referred to previously as being convicted of perjury growing out of his concealment of Communist Party membership.

Washington T-16 did not desire to furnish a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Board.

Washington T-17, who was closely associated with Mr. CONKLIN for a short period of time and who is a known reliable informant, advised he had heard Mr. CONKLIN express the statement regarding the composition and construction of a book, that unless it carried an all-out appeal to the American people to open their eyes to abandon their nationalistic - free enterprise - neutrality, to understand the nature of the world in the future, the book would be relatively ineffective and not a fair representation of a progressive.

Washington T-17 declined to furnish a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Board.

WFO 121-249

WARD ALLEN, Division of United Nations Political Affairs, Department of State, advised he first met Mr. CONKLIN in 1941 - 1942, but that his association had been solely in connection with business and that he had never discussed "political" matters with Mr. CONKLIN. Mr. ALLEN stated, however, he had no reason to question Mr. CONKLIN'S loyalty. He recalled that Mr. CONKLIN was one of the officers of the development known as Tauxemont near Alexandria, Virginia, and stated that Mr. CONKLIN has been recently active in this organization. According to Mr. ALLEN, Mr. CONKLIN'S closer friends are ALEXANDER RICHTER, who is the architect on the Tauxemont Housing Project, and ROBERT C. DAVENPORT, who is also employed in the development of Tauxemont.

ALEXANDER RICHTER is reliably reported to have been an associate of CARL ALDO MARZANI and JOSEPH B. GREGG. GREGG has been reported by Washington T-1 to have been involved in a Soviet Espionage Conspiracy which operated in Washington, D. C. and New York City during the early 1940's. ALEXANDER RICHTER is a brother of IRVING RICHTER who is reliably reported to have been a member of the Washington Bookshop in 1944. IRVING RICHTER'S name is reliably reported to have been in the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

WARD P. ALLAN, referred to above, is reliably reported to be a member of the Washington Bookshop and his name is reliably reported to be in the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization. He has been a resident of the Tauxemont development.

SPURGEON BELL, Interstate Commerce Commission, listed by Mr. CONKLIN as a reference, advised he first met the CONKLINS socially in the late 1930's. He stated that his contact with them has been very spasmodic and casual and he knows nothing from which disloyalty on the part of CONKLIN could be deducted. He stated he knew of no organization of which Mr. CONKLIN had been a member and knew nothing of his associates.

HOWARD VICKERY, Assistant Director, United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, Relations Staff, State Department, advised he has been associated with Mr. CONKLIN at the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in 1940 but has had very little contact with him since that time. He described Mr. CONKLIN as a very highly individualistic type of person but stated that his contact with Mr. CONKLIN had been too limited to permit him to express any opinion regarding Mr. CONKLIN'S loyalty. He stated that during Mr. CONKLIN'S employment at the Federal Home Loan Bank Board he had been employed on a per diem basis and, therefore, his contact had been even more limited than would be the ordinary case among fellow employees.

WFO 121-249

MARTIN J. BRODERICK, Information Service, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, advised that he had official contact with Mr. CONKLIN in 1940 when Mr. CONKLIN was employed by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and during this very limited association he had observed nothing to reflect unfavorably on the loyalty of Mr. CONKLIN. He knew of no contacts or associates of Mr. CONKLIN.

HOWARD LELAND SMITH, Chief Architect, Federal Housing Administration, listed by Mr. CONKLIN as a reference, recalled that he had assisted Mr. CONKLIN in about 1939, 1940, and 1941, in compiling photographs and other exhibits for a book written by Mr. CONKLIN entitled "How to Build Houses". Mr. SMITH stated that his contact with Mr. CONKLIN since this period had been rather limited. He recalled CONKLIN'S having been active in the construction of the housing development known as Tauxemont near Alexandria, Virginia. He described Mr. CONKLIN as "the type who would be sympathetic with Communism, of the mentality and type which might embrace the Communist Party". Mr. SMITH explained this statement by his observation of the desire on the part of Mr. CONKLIN to radically change architecture and as being over-modernistic with particular reference to Tauxemont. He stated, however, that if Mr. CONKLIN is a Communist, "he is not a good one because he is too talkative". Mr. SMITH stated he had observed nothing specific on the part of Mr. CONKLIN on which to base the loyalty of Mr. CONKLIN.

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WFO 121-249

Mr. E. G. MONTGOMERY, U. S. Maritime Commission, advised that he recalled Mr. CONKLIN too slightly and had been associated with him too little to express an opinion regarding his loyalty.

Miss MARTHA NANCE, Personnel Office, U. S. Department of Commerce, formerly employed in the Personnel Office of the U. S. Maritime Commission, stated she had had too little contact with the appointee to express any comment regarding his loyalty.

Mr. JAMES KENDRICK, Information Officer, Department of Interior, formerly employed as Information Officer, U. S. Maritime Commission, stated that he had been in contact with Mr. CONKLIN on only a few occasions and did not feel qualified to express an opinion regarding his loyalty.

Mr. CARLETON SKINNER, Director of Information, U. S. Department of Interior, stated that he had known Mr. CONKLIN only during their mutual employment at the U. S. Maritime Commission for a period of approximately three or four months. He recalled that Mr. CONKLIN had been discharged by the U. S. Maritime Commission as a result of information furnished the U. S. Maritime Commission by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, preliminary to institution of an investigation under the provisions of the Hatch Act and recalled having interviewed Mr. CONKLIN as a result of this information. Mr. SKINNER stated, however, that he recalled little of the results of this interview and could not comment regarding Mr. CONKLIN's loyalty.

Washington T-5 advised in 1936 that one CARL SKINNER of the Wall Street Journal, was a member of the Communist Party who had recently joined the Communist Party. CARLETON SKINNER was employed from 1935 - 1938, by the Wall Street Journal.

Mr. SAMUEL D. SCHELL, Vice-President, National Federation of Shipping, 1809 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., formerly Executive Director, U. S. Maritime Commission, recalled that Mr. CONKLIN had been discharged by the U. S. Maritime Commission on the basis of questionable loyalty and stated that he, himself, personally did not consider Mr. CONKLIN a loyal citizen although he could not recall the basis for this opinion. He stated he did not recall having personally observed anything on the part of the appointee which would reflect on his loyalty but recalled vaguely that his opinion is probably based on information, which at that time was available to him, from the files of the U. S. Maritime Commission.

ROBERT W. TURNLEY, Administrative Assistant, War Department, General Staff, formerly employed in the Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, advised he had been acquainted with Mr. CONKLIN since

WFO 121-249

approximately the spring of 1946 but that his contact with Mr. CONKLIN was entirely in connection with business and he had never had any social contact with him. Mr. TURNLEY declined to comment regarding the loyalty of Mr. CONKLIN but advised he had never observed anything personally which would cause him to question Mr. CONKLIN's loyalty.

JOHN C. GREEN, Director of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, stated that he had been acquainted with Mr. CONKLIN only during the period of his employment in the Office of Technical Services. Mr. GREEN stated that he was aware of Mr. CONKLIN's difficulties with the U. S. Maritime Commission but he, himself, had never observed anything on the part of Mr. CONKLIN which would cause him to question his loyalty. He advised that it appeared to him that Mr. CONKLIN made a studied effort to avoid any and all political discussions. Mr. GREEN stated that during Mr. CONKLIN's employment by the Office of Technical Services, he had no access to classified materials.

ROBERT TUMBLESON, 2801 18th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., currently employed in the Office of Information, Atomic Energy Commission, advised that he has been acquainted with Mr. CONKLIN since about 1940 and that he was employed with Mr. CONKLIN in the Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce. His acquaintanceship with Mr. CONKLIN came about through the purchase by Mr. TUMBLESON of the house at Tauxemont, Alexandria, Virginia. Mr. TUMBLESON has been a visitor in the home of Mr. CONKLIN on a few occasions. He stated he had never at any time any reason to question Mr. CONKLIN's loyalty. He recalled no close associates of Mr. CONKLIN except ROBERT C. DAVENPORT, also at Tauxemont. (ROBERT C. DAVENPORT has been previously identified.)

EDGAR F. PURYEAR, Member of the President's Loyalty Review Board, formerly an employee of the U. S. Senate, stated that he had had no contact with Mr. CONKLIN.

Mrs. RUTH MORGANSTEIN COHEN, 4607 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., formerly an employee of the Senate Sub-Committee on War-Time Health and Education, stated that her contact with Mr. CONKLIN was strictly official and very casual. She stated she was not in a position to comment regarding his loyalty because of her meager contact with him.

R. H. HENSCHER, Executive Officer, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Maryland, stated that he has known Mr. CONKLIN only since June 7, 1948, when he came to work at the National Cancer Institute. He recalled

WFO 121-249

that Mr. CONKLIN had been employed at the suggestion of Mrs. HELEN DALLAS JOHNSON, Chief of the Cancer Reports Section. He stated that Mr. CONKLIN has no access to classified material and has no supervisory duties. Mr. HENSCHER stated that he has known Mr. CONKLIN too short a period of time to comment regarding his loyalty.

Dr. W. C. HUEPER, National Cancer Institute, stated that he has known Mr. CONKLIN only since June 1948 and that although he considered Mr. CONKLIN a very efficiently employee, he did not feel qualified to comment regarding Mr. CONKLIN's loyalty.

Mrs. DALLAS JOHNSON, National Cancer Institute, stated that she has known Mr. CONKLIN only since he began his employment in his present position. Her contacts with him have been almost exclusively of an official and professional nature. Mrs. JOHNSON is Mr. CONKLIN's present supervisor. Mrs. JOHNSON stated that Mr. CONKLIN's actions and conversations have led her to consider him a loyal American citizen.

Washington T-18 has been acquainted with Mr. CONKLIN as a neighbor since about 1943. He advised that Mr. CONKLIN has resided at 514 Second Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., for several years and stated that Mr. and Mrs. CONKLIN were recommended as occupants for their apartment by WALTER and LUCY SASSAMAN with whom the CONKLINS were friendly and who had previously occupied the same apartment.

Washington T-18 advised that the CONKLINS were also on very friendly terms with JANE FOSTER, who occupied an apartment in an adjoining building at 516 Second Street, N. W., at one time. The informant advised that on one occasion, it had come to his attention that CONKLIN had a number of books in his apartment which impressed him as being Communistic books. He could not recall the titles nor the exact basis on which he formed the opinion that these books were Communistic books.

Washington T-18 did not desire to furnish a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

Regarding JANE FOSTER, Washington T-4 has advised that she first came to Washington in May 1941 to picket the White House with the American Peace Mobilization. Washington T-4 advised that JANE FOSTER was a member of the Communist Party. The informant advised that he had recently ascertained from a friend, who is still active in the Communist Party, that JANE FOSTER is presently in Europe, now married to GEORGE ZLATOVSKY and that JANE FOSTER is currently engaged in Communistic activities in Europe.

Attached as Exhibit A is a Personnel Security Questionnaire of the appointee dated February 16, 1943. It is noted on this questionnaire that MR. CONKLIN lists his address as care of BETTELHEIM, 1813 35th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and his last previous address as care of SCHRYVER, 2036 North 21st Street, Arlington, Virginia. It is also noted that among organizations, he lists the League of American Writers, of which he claimed to have been a member for one year in 1938. The League of American Writers has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

RALPH W. BETTELHEIM, 1813 35th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., is the husband of CONSTANTINE BETTELHEIM, also known as MILDRED COHEN.

BETTELHEIM, a former employee of the Office of Price Administration, was alleged to have furnished confidential rationing information, learned through his official position with O. P. A., to L. L. ROTHSCHILD INC., New York City. He has been described by some associates as being in favor of the political and economic philosophies of Russia and to have associated with alleged Communists.

Washington T-19, who has furnished considerable reliable information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, particularly regarding German espionage matters, advised that he was acquainted with CONSTANTINE BETTELHEIM in Chile and also in Mexico City in 1941, where she traveled with Germans and the informant believed she was acting as an agent for a foreign government. The informant advised that CONSTANTINE BETTELHEIM was acquainted with LOUIS ARENAL BASTAR, who was wanted by the Mexican Government in connection with the murder of SHELDON HARTE, a bodyguard of LEON TROTSKY.

VERNON C. PORTER, Manager, Riverside Museum, New York City, where CONSTANTINE BETTELHEIM was previously employed, recalled that in 1940, he was introduced to LOUIS ARENAL BASTAR and DAVID ALFARA SQUIEROS, whom BASTAR was reported to have assisted in the first attack on TROTSKY in Mexico in May 1940, by BETTELHEIM at which time fictitious names were used. PORTER stated that he later learned the identities of these persons and dismissed BETTELHEIM from his services.

PHILIP SHAFER and Mrs. LAURA SHAFER, 1813 35th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., both stated that they had never heard of Mr. CONKLIN. They recalled Mr. BETTELHEIM's having resided at that address but by name only.

Mrs. LAWRENCE STEELE, 1813 35th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., stated that she had not been acquainted with either the CONKLINS or the BETTELHEIMS. Mrs. STEELE advised that the SHAFERS were the only other residents of that apartment house, who were residing there in 1943.



WFO 121-249

City Directory records reflect that the address 2036 North 21st Street, Arlington, Virginia, listed by the appointee, is occupied by ELLIOTT SCHRYVER. SCHRYVER was reliably reported in 1944 to have been a member of the Washington Bookshop.

Washington T-12<sup>a reliable informant</sup> advised that in 1944, among records contained in Communist Party files, was a notation, "Elliott Schryber or Schryver - one of ours seems to know - will check more closely."

The records of Washington T-20, another governmental agency engaged in personnel and security investigations, reflect that some of SCHRYVER's former associates in New York described him as pro-Communist - others, as a loyal citizen, and also that he was a student of the League of American Writers in 1941.

Mrs. LETHA SHORTER, 2026 North 21st Street, Arlington, Virginia, stated that she has resided at that address for the past eight years but did not know the CONKLINS or the SCHRYVERS with whom the CONKLINS reportedly resided in the early 1940's.

Mrs. RUTH S. HOFSTEAD, 2038 North 21st Street, Arlington, Virginia, has resided at that address only three years and did not know either the CONKLINS or the SCHRYVERS.

Mrs. DAVID H. THOMPSON, 2024 21st Street North, Arlington, Virginia, has resided at that address for nine years. She did not recall the CONKLINS but did recall the SCHRYVERS' formerly residing at 2036 21st Street, North, Arlington, Virginia, although she recalled nothing concerning them.

Washington T-21, who was acquainted with Mr. CONKLIN as a neighbor during 1940 when Mr. and Mrs. CONKLIN resided at 420 Cummings Lane, Chevy Chase, Maryland, advised that she had not observed any unusual activity at the CONKLIN residence which would lead one to question their loyalty. The informant advised that the CONKLINS did not mingle with other people in the neighborhood.

Washington T-22, who was acquainted with the CONKLINS as a neighbor during that same period, advised that Mr. CONKLIN was employed by the U. S. Maritime Commission and that Mrs. CONKLIN was writing articles for some magazine. The informant was not intimately acquainted with the CONKLINS and could not express any opinion regarding their loyalty.

Washington T-23, who was frequently in a position to observe mail received by the CONKLINS at 420 Cummings Lane, Chevy Chase, Maryland, did not recall observing any mail or any action on Mr. CONKLIN's part which would reflect on his loyalty.

WFO 121-249

Washington T-24, who was acquainted with CONKLIN as a neighbor during the latter part of 1939, when he resided at 1768 Columbia Road, N. W., advised that during Mr. CONKLIN's residence at that address, he did not discuss politics and the informant was not in a position to furnish any information regarding Mr. CONKLIN's loyalty and patriotism. The informant stated that during this period, Mr. CONKLIN had been engaged in collecting material for a book, "All About Houses".

Washington T-21, Washington T-22, Washington T-23, and Washington T-24 were all interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in January 1944 in connection with a previous investigation of the appointee under the provisions of the Hatch Act.

Mrs. EMMA S. WATKINS, 224 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C., advised that she has resided in an apartment at this house since 1941 but could not recall CONKLIN's ever having lived here. Mrs. WATKINS remarked that she recalled the JOHN PERRY family's residing at that address about 1942 but was not acquainted with anyone who might have rented a room in their apartment.

HARRY COHEN, 1314 Decatur Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., stated that he operated a cleaning shop on the first floor of the residence at 224 East Capitol Street for many years prior to 1945 and owned the building. He could recall no one by the name of CONKLIN ever residing at that address but remembered a family by the name of PERRY occupying the second floor of this home about 1942.

JOHN PERRY has been previously mentioned on various occasions in this report. He was Mr. CONKLIN's supervisor at the Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce. The name JOHN PERRY, 1514 North Rhodes Street, Arlington, Virginia (a former address of the above JOHN PERRY), was found in September 1946 in the possession of JULIAN MARTIN, Private First Class, who was arrested by military authorities while in the process of removing, without authority, secret drawings from the Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia, where he worked for the Cryptographic Section of the U. S. Army Signal Corps. MARTIN was convicted of these charges by an Army court martial. In September 1946, MARTIN advised Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that JOHN PERRY had been introduced to him in New York City but claimed that he had seen Mr. PERRY only twice and knew nothing about him.

Mr. CONKLIN has been a very prolific writer. Attached to various applications submitted by Mr. CONKLIN for Federal employment, has been the following list of articles, books, pamphlets, et cetera, prepared by Mr. CONKLIN:

WFO 121-249

"LIST OF PUBLICATIONS - Groff Conklin""BOOKS WRITTEN OR EDITED"

The Treasury of Science Fiction (ed) - - - - - Crown Publishers NY 1948  
 How To Run A Rental Library (completely  
     revised and rewritten) - - - - - R. R. Bowker Co. N.Y. 1947  
 Best of Scientific Fiction (ed) - - - - - Crown Publishers, NY 1946  
 All About Houses - - - - - Julian Messner, NY 1939  
 All About Subways - - - - - Julian Messner, NY 1938  
 The New Republic Anthology - - - - - Dodge Publish. Co. NY 1936  
 The Smart Set Anthology (with  
     Burton Rascoe) - - - - - Reynal & Hitchcock, NY 1934  
 How To Run A Rental Library - - - - - R. R. Bowker & Co. NY 1934

BOOKS GHOSTED OR REWRITTEN

Collective Bargaining Procedures,  
     by Neil Chamberlain - - - - - Amer. Council on  
                                                             Public Affairs 1944  
 No Friendly Voice,  
     by Robert Maynard Hutchins - - - - - Univ. of Chicago  
                                                             Press 1936  
 Cosmic Rays Thus Far,  
     by Harvey Brace Lemon - - - - - W. W. Norton & Co. 1936  
 Recollections of an Old New Yorker,  
     by Frederick Van Wyck - - - - - Liveright, Inc. 1932

HANDBOOKS, PAMPHLETS, ETC., WRITTEN (anon.)

Handbook for Army & Navy Personnel  
     of the Office of Strategic  
     Services, Washington, D. C. - - - - - Government Ptg. Office 1943  
 This Is No Picnic-Handbook for  
     OSS Civilian Personnel About  
     to Go Overseas - - - - - OSS Presentation 1944  
 Army Food Distribution Study - - - - - OSS Presentation 1944  
 Bon Voyage! - Handbook for OSS  
     Armed Forces Personnel  
     About to Go Overseas - - - - - OSS Presentation 1944  
 The Nation's Health (presentation) - - - - - Senate Subcommittee on  
                                                             Health & Education . 1945

WFO 121-249

MAGAZINE ARTICLES, ETC. (Signed)

The Publication Board - - - - - Publishers Weekly Ag 10,  
1946

The Science in Science Fiction - - - - - Science Illustrated,  
July 1946

A Legislative Program for Postwar  
Housing Legislation - - - - - Journal of Legal &  
Political Sociology  
Fall 1944

Water Supply - - - - - Infantry Journal Oct.  
1943

Landing Barges - - - - - Look 29 June 1943

The M-4 Tank - - - - - Look 15 June 1943

The Flying Fortress - - - - - Look 9 March 1943

Publications on the Census (selected)  
Journal of Home Economics—March 1940; Educational Outlook - May 1940;  
The Social Studies - May 1940; Dynamic America—Apr. 1940; Mountain  
Life and Work—Winter 1940; American Federationist—March 1940; West-  
chester—March 1940.

Teachers in Wartime (with Lucille B. Milner) - - American Mercury June  
1940

Wartime Censorship in the United States  
(with Milner) - - - - - Harpers Magazine Jan.  
1940

Conscience in Wartime (with Milner) - - - - - Harpers Magazine Oct.  
1939

See How to Get a Better Home - - - - - Better Homes & Gardens  
July, Aug., Sept.  
1939

Building New York's Costliest Subway - - - - - Travel Magazine Nov.  
1938

Anthologies - - - - - Reading & Collecting  
1937

James Stephens - Prosodist - - - - - The English Journal  
June 1935

Not One in a Thousand Knows (series of 10 science  
shorts) - - - - - Liberty 26 Oct. 1935-28  
March 1936

Reviews (2) - - - - - New Republic 23 October  
1935

Pullman Reading - - - - - Publishers Weekly 6  
July 1935

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO Rental Library - - - The College Store  
March 1935

Pervigilium Veneris (tr) - - - - - Privately Printed July  
1930

Poems - - - - - Poetry Magazine July 1930  
Sept. 1933 June 1936

WFO 121-249

"MAGAZINE ARTICLES, ETC. (Unsigned)

The Nortons Decided to Build - - - - - Small Homes Guide  
Spring 1942

Fair's Model "Home of Tomorrow" Features  
Dual Duty Rooms - - - - - Small Homes Guide  
Spring 1939

Abstracts of Civil Liberties Cases  
for Dramatization - - - - - American Civil Liberties  
Union June 1939

Approx. 10 reviews of books - - - - - Time Magazine  
6J142-244g42

Approx. 29 new stories - - - - - Time Magazine 1930-1931

Miscellaneous Book Reviews  
(About 50) - - - - - The Bookman; Saturday  
Review of Literature;  
Christian Century;  
Herald Tribune Books;  
Midwest; etc. 1927-1937

More than 75 articles, etc., for Senate Subcommittee on Wartime  
Health and Education."

"New Masses", a magazine cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, on June 24, 1942, and March 29, 1944, contained the following:

"The issue of September 28, 1937, on Page 24 carries a book review by GROFF CONKLIN entitled 'Songs From the Trenches' and is a review of 'And Spain Sings, Fifty Loyalist Ballads.' CONKLIN says, 'This little book of loyalist ballads is noteworthy not only as a specimen of the brilliant poetry which comes from the pens of genuine anti-fascist fighters in Spain, but as an example of a poetic united front in America.' CONKLIN says the book is 'Alive with the vitality of loyalist Spain.' According to CONKLIN, the royalties from the book are to be given to the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy." (The North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on January 3, 1940, and March 29, 1944).

The issue of "New Masses" dated August 10, 1937, on Page 25 carries a book review, signed by GROFF CONKLIN, entitled, "The Science of Symbology" on the book "Attitudes Toward History" by KENNETH BURKE. CONKLIN writes about the book as a study of symbols. The next to last paragraph in the book review is quoted as follows:

WFO 121-249

"There are many minor things, with which one disagrees violently, in addition to the overstress given to the purely personal literary symbology of the artist. Burke's attitude toward Marxism is that of a dog gingerly flirting with a porcupine - a sort of frightened friendliness which, I feel, is due to an incomplete understanding of theory as well as a total lack of practice."

The issue of "New Masses" dated June 1, 1937, on Page 20 carries an article by GROFF CONKLIN entitled, "Investor, Beware!", which is a book review of "False Security" by BERNARD J. REIS. According to CONKLIN this book analyzes a few of the many fields of investment. According to CONKLIN the most striking part of the book is first sentence which reads: "Simply stated, honesty plays little part in American business." The most valuable part of book is last chapter, which suggests as the only out for the long-suffering small investor, the formation of an investors union.

The "New Masses" issue of March 8, 1938, on Page 19, carries under the heading "Readers Forum", an article entitled, "The Peoples Front", signed by GROFF CONKLIN of New York City. In this article, Mr. CONKLIN objects to some of the statements made by Mr. BOUDIN in his review of EARL BROWDER's "The Peoples Front". A copy of this article is attached as Exhibit B.

The current Telephone Directory lists the firm, Ginsberg & Conklin Public Relations, 1416 F Street, N. W. ALEXANDER E. GINSBERG is the other partner in this firm in addition to GROFF CONKLIN. The name, ALEXANDER GINSBERG, is reliably reported to have appeared in the active indices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee. GINSBERG is reliably reported to have engaged a room at the Hamilton Hotel, Washington, D. C., on January 25, 1948, in the name of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. This organization has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The records of Washington T-20 reflect investigation conducted by that agency in 1943 regarding Mr. CONKLIN. The results of that investigation have been utilized in this inquiry.

The records of Washington T-25, another Government agency engaged in personnel and security investigations, reflect an investigation conducted by that agency in 1943. The results of that inquiry have been utilized in this investigation.

The records of Washington T-26, another Government agency engaged in personnel and intelligence investigations, contain no additional information of pertinence.

WFO 121-249

The records of the Special Investigative Squad, Metropolitan Police Department, and of the House Committee on Un-American Activities contain no information regarding the appointee.

Credit records in Arlington, Virginia; Alexandria, Virginia; Washington, D. C.; and Montgomery County, Maryland, contain no information of pertinence to the appointee's loyalty.

The records of the Arlington County Police, Montgomery County Police, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., and the Alexandria, Virginia, Police Department, contain no information regarding the appointee.

The employee's name was checked against the records of the United States Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and no criminal record was found.

WFO 121-249

- ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE -

ENCLOSURE TO THE BUREAU: Six copies each of Exhibits A and B.

A neighborhood investigation in the vicinity of appointee's former residence, Route #1, Tauxemont, Alexandria, Virginia, was not conducted in view of the character of this development as reflected from previous investigations and as reflected in the section of this report dealing with Mr. CONKLIN's activities in connection with the incorporation and operation of this development.

The results of a check of the records of the Identification Division, F. B. I. have not been received.

The following investigation was conducted by SA E. L. GRAMPP:

Neighborhood in the vicinity of 2242 Capitol Street, and 2036 North 21st Street, Arlington, Virginia.

The review of "New Masses" articles was also conducted by SA GRAMPP along with the following interviews:

MARTIN J. BRODERICK, RUTH MORGANSTEIN COHEN, SPURGEON BELL.

Teletype to New York August 30, 1948.

Teletype to Chicago August 30, 1948.

Teletype to New York September 10, 1948.



WFO 121-249

## - INFORMANTS -

Washington T-1

Informant [ ] in the case entitled, "Gregory,  
Espionage - R."

Washington T-2

Washington T-3

Washington T-4

Washington T-5

Washington T-6

Informant [ ] of the New York Office.

[ ] Jewish Labor Committee, 175 East Broadway,  
New York City. (Report of SA E. F. HUMMER dated  
April 24, 1943, at New York City, entitled, "DAVID  
ZABLADOWSKY, Office of Strategic Services, Internal  
Security - R, Hatch Act.")

Washington T-7

Washington T-8

Washington T-9

Washington T-10

Washington T-11

Washington T-12

Washington T-13

[ ] Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Washington T-14:

Washington T-15:

Washington T-16:

Washington T-17:

A highly confidential investigative technique having  
access to certain records in the apartment of GROFF CONKLIN  
at 514 Second Street, N. W. (Report of SA GEORGE E. DAVIS  
dated April 29, 1948, at Washington, D. C., entitled,  
"EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, Internal Security - C." This  
information was set forth in this manner in order to  
further protect the identity of a valuable, highly con-  
fidential informant.

Washington T-18

[ ] which owns the building in which Mr.  
CONKLIN's apartment is located.

Washington T-19

Informant [ ] of the New York Office.

Washington T-20

Washington T-21

(Report of SA F. DOUGLAS HEREFORD, January 26,  
1944, entitled, "EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, IS - Hatch Act.")

Washington T-22

[ ], as in the above report.

Washington T-23

[ ] covering route at Cummings  
Lane, Chevy Chase, Md., as set forth in above report.

Washington T-24

as set forth in same report.

Washington T-25

Counter-Intelligence Corps for Military District of  
Washington.

Washington T-26

010508

**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN  
aka Groff Conklin, Appointee  
National Cancer Institute  
U. S. Public Health Service  
Federal Security Agency,  
Bethesda, Maryland  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

*7-22-55  
See notation on page 12  
of original before  
dissemination  
S*

Report made by Special Agent Kennerly R. Corbett  
Dated October 11, 1948, at Washington, D. C.

*121-51-20*

PROPERTY OF  
THIS  
FBI  
FBI

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RE: EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN  
aka Groff Conklin  
Appointee  
National Cancer Institute  
U. S. Public Health Service  
Federal Security Agency  
Bethesda, Maryland  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Report of Special Agent KENNEDY R. CORBETT  
dated October 11, 1948, at Washington, D. C.

Exhibit A - Personnel Security Questionnaire  
of the appointee dated February 16, 1943.

Exhibit B - Article entitled "The Peoples Front"  
signed by Groff Conklin from "New Masses"  
of March 8, 1938.

# READERS' FORUM

## "The People's Front"

TO THE NEW MASSES:

I WISH to object strenuously to some of the statements made by Mr. Boudin in his review of Browder's *The People's Front*. It seems to me that there is a sizeable ~~writes~~ of misconceptions in the latter part of his review.

Briefly they are as follows:

1. That Robert Hunter's theories had anything like as much to do with "the ultimate wrecking of the Socialist Party" as Boudin says. It simply is not true that it was Hunter's stand "which led to" that wrecking. Many other factors were involved, the largest of which were right wingism, American exceptionalism, and anti-Sovietism, together with the anti-political bias of syndicalist sections of the party and the pro-war policy of 1917.

2. On the question of the "little businessman." How can Boudin be so mechanical? (a) He seems to take the conference of "little businessmen" in Washington at face value, which is ridiculous. (b) He does not define, generally, the term "little businessman." And (c) he forgets completely the fact that the little businessman in most cases is useful in the class struggle.

Who were the "little businessmen" at the Washington conference? How little were they? What kind of little businessmen were they? Were they manufacturers or merchants? Who selected them? To every thinking progressive, that conference smelled to high heaven of special selections by big business, and even of prearrangement. Where were the storekeepers of Akron? The merchants of Pennsylvania's coal towns, etc.? To accept that conference as the voice of little business is simply to fall into the trap of pessimism which that conference had so carefully set.

Who is the little businessman Boudin refers to, anyhow? Are all little businessmen "volunteer retainers of big business?" Are we then to take the position that we cannot work with any but the working class? To arraign the whole small independent business class thus is to be as un-Marxian as the Mormons! One never categorizes that way. The little businessman falls into a hundred and one different categories according to his business, its location, the strength of the working-class movement in the town of his business, etc.

And as to the taxation angle, it is obvious to all that the plaint of little business against taxes is wholly correct, whereas that of big business is wholly incorrect. The qualitative change (to be technical for a moment) which takes place in the quantitative increase in the size of a business net income from \$5000 to \$5000,000 a year is just that! In the former case taxation is unjust and cruel; in the latter it is an imperative form of social control as well as a means of revenue. The little businessman has a perfect right to howl against taxes. It does not make him an enemy of the working class automatically. We must know and understand that one never can thus arraign a class as an enemy or a friend. If we do, we stop working among them, labor turns against them, and they become enemies.

Most important, Boudin seems to forget that the little businessman has been a crucial factor in many current labor victories. This holds true especially in the political victories of the C.I.O. at the last elections; it equally holds true in C.I.O. defeats which can be marked down wholly to just such sectarian, "all-working-class" policies as Boudin seems to put forth.

Boudin takes the ridiculous position that the small businessman is not revolutionary—does not conclude "that he would be better off in a non-business world"—and therefore, is reactionary. This is so harmful and so wrong a theory that I wonder at the New MASSES printing it! Ninety percent of American organized labor is not revolutionary today. Does that make the labor movement reactionary?

I think that Boudin would do well to weigh his opinions and his conclusions on a little more realistic set of scales than that which balances "world revolution" against everything else and thereby warps us from sullyng our hands with the obviously petty-bourgeois elements. His stand would lead us to a complacent submission to fascism!

New York City.

GROFF CONKLIN.

## More on "The People's Front"

TO THE NEW MASSES:

THE review of Earl Browder's *The People's Front* by Louis B. Boudin in your issue of March 1 was as provocative as it was puzzling. There was much in the review with which Communists are in agreement. It was strange, however, to find Mr. Boudin end his review on a note entirely at variance with the fundamental theoretical bases of the people's front. From the rest of his review, it would appear that Mr. Boudin is in substantial agreement with Mr. Browder on the need for a people's front; despite this, the last fifth of the review actually cuts the ground beneath practical efforts to realize it.

Mr. Boudin chose to conclude his review with a long, and not entirely relevant, section on the "little businessman." His viewpoint, in its most extreme form, assumes that little business "may be expected to be more reactionary than big business—at least in intention." Little business, then, is not more reactionary than big business only because it lacks the power. Mr. Boudin rests his case almost entirely on psychological grounds; only in passing, as a sort of grudging concession, does he admit that "in the actual conduct of business the small businessman feels himself crowded by big business." But, concludes Mr. Boudin, this makes him all the more tenaciously reactionary and the inevitable supporter of fascism.

All this, if true, would be discouraging. But it is not true, at least, not in the absolute form presented by Mr. Boudin. Certainly the little businessman is more susceptible to fascism than are the workers or professional groups. But "more susceptible" must be understood with conditions. If the labor movement is firm and united, the little businessman will be less, rather than more susceptible. If a people's front policy is flexibly and correctly carried out, he will be less, rather than more susceptible. It is only when the "reductions" of big business are not adequately exposed for what they are worth, when the labor movement itself, either through disunity or confusion, is not able to stiffen the spine of the middle class generally, that the mass of little businessmen will support fascism.

Psychology is not enough. If it is true that "the small businessman feels himself crowded out by big business," then the small businessman will reject and oppose fascism because fascism is the instrument of the very biggest of big business. Of course, this is not inevitable. It depends upon the work done by anti-fascists to explode the myths of extreme reaction. Mr. Boudin on the other hand is a believer in, a very pessimistic inevitability—the inevitability that the mass of little businessmen will go fascist. There is nothing inevitable in this; indeed, any such premise is surrender to fascism in advance. This may not be Mr. Boudin's intention, but he cannot evade its consequences.

The fault lies, I believe, in too much absolutism. Because little business is not independently revolutionary or, under certain conditions, is liable to surrender *en masse* to big business, Mr. Boudin swings to the other extreme and makes it even more reactionary than big business "in intention." There

is just as much danger in exaggerating the little businessman's progressive character as his reactionary character. The first leads to disillusionment; the second leads to surrender. To assume that the mass of little businessmen are lost to the fascists under any and all conditions makes impossible that people's front against fascists which must reach from the basic layers of the working class to all those, including the little businessmen, who feel themselves "crowded by big business."

New York City.

ROBERT STANE.

## Journalistic Ethics of the "Post"

TO THE NEW MASSES:

THE questionable journalistic ethics of the New York ~~Post~~ its recent handling of news from the Soviet Union confronts American progressives in the East with a serious problem. Despite not infrequent lapses, such as its call for the incorporation of trade unions, the *Post* was without question the afternoon newspaper that liberals most frequently turned to for accurate news and progressive policies.

But the malpractice of the *Post* in its handling of the already famous Stalin letter to the Young Communist Ivanov indicates a turn that must be properly evaluated. To get the full flavor of what the *Post* did, one must carefully follow the *different versions* of the story that appeared in the *evening edition* of the *Post* of February 14. The early press run of the night edition (the first daily edition) had the following two banner headlines: "Fascism Wins Hold in Canada" and below it: "Stalin Calls World Labor to Defend Soviet." Then followed a two-thirds column A.P. dispatch with a very sober account of the Stalin-Ivanov exchange, including this sentence: "He [Stalin] failed to mention Communism, however, or advocate the overthrow of capitalism in other countries."

Before that night edition had completed its press run, however, the *Post* had received the U.P. version of the story and proceeded to do an almost unprecedented thing in journalistic history. It set the entire first page, put on the following two-line streamer headline: "Stalin Calls on World Labor to Prepare for Revolution," and apparently changed the U.P. story itself so that it is unrecognizable when compared with the U.P. story that appeared in other papers (cf. the *News* or the *Mirror*, neither of which tried to develop a Soviet case out of Stalin's letter). So we have two night editions of the *Post* of February 14! Why the assembly hasty? We reserve answer on that.

Was there a really significant difference in the A.P. and U.P. stories? The *Post* saw one, especially in the translation of certain grammatical forms. The U.P. dispatch as printed in the *Post* gave the following version of one important paragraph (the italics are mine): "We must also increase and strengthen international proletarian ties of the working class of the U.S.S.R. with the working class of bourgeois countries. We must organize political help of the working class of bourgeois countries to the working class of our country in case of military attack and equally organize help by the working class of our country to the working class of the bourgeois countries." In this version, Stalin seems to be saying that the Soviet government, in violation of all its international agreements, such as the Litvinov-Roosevelt agreement, is going to interfere in the foreign affairs of other governments and organize the workers of capitalist nations. Against such interference there might be legitimate objection.

But in reality that was not what Stalin wants. On this both the complete text of the letter as published in the *Daily Worker* of February 17 and the A.P. dispatch of February 14 as it appeared in the *Post* (first night edition) and the *Herald Tribune* agree. The *Daily Worker* text reads: "The international proletarian ties between the working class of the U.S.S.R. and the working class in bourgeois countries must be strengthened; the political assistance of the working class in the

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ★ ★ ★ PERSONNEL SECURITY QUESTIONNAIRE

Feb. 16, 43

War Department

Washington

B-44

LOOK Magazine

511 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

Editor

(Description of duties of employee)

(Do not use this space)

Conklin

Groff

(Last name) (First name) (Middle name) (Alias)

c/o Bettelheim, 1813 35th St. N.W., Washington D.C.

(Date)

c/o Schreyer, 2036 N. 21st St., Arlington, Va.

29605

Glen Ridge, New Jersey Sept. 6, 1904 112-07-

(Service Command number)

R. ☐ S. ☐

American

(Citizenship) If naturalized, give place, date, and number of certificate (Alien registration number)

Male

White

5' 10 1/2"

165

Brown

Brown

Married

10. Relatives: (List following members of family, even though deceased.)

Relationship	NAME IN FULL	Address	COUNTRY WHERE BORN	CITIZENSHIP
Father:	William Begart Conklin	dead	U.S.A.	U.S.
Mother:	Sarah Hovate Groff Conklin	dead	"	"
Spouse:	Lucy Terpin Conklin	1813 35th St. N.W., D.C.	Poland	"
Children:	none			
Brothers-in-law:	NONE			
Sisters-in-law:	William Groff Conklin	Tabard Inn, Washington, D.C.	U.S.A.	U.S.
Sisters:	NONE			

1. Education: High School or College. (Name last attended only.)

School Columbia Univ. Address New York City Date: From 1926/1927 to 1927

2. Military Service: Date: From

Country

3. Employment: (Account for all time from 1935 to date.) Show present position first.

NAME OF EMPLOYER	STREET ADDRESS	CITY AND STATE	DATE
University of Chicago Press	5780 Ellis Ave.	Chicago, Ill.	Oct 34 Feb 36
Freelance	110 Waverly Place	New York, N.Y.	Mar 36 Dec 36
Robert McBride & Co.	218 East 15th Street	New York N.Y.	Jan 37 May 37
Freelance	110 Waverly Place; 63 E. 11;	New York, N.Y.	Jan 37 Aug 39
U.S. Bureau of Census	Washington D.C.		Sep 39 Apr 40
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	Washington D.C.		Feb 40 Sep 40
U.S. Maritime Commission	Washington D.C.		Oct 40 Feb 41
Tauxemont Home Builders Inc.	R.F.D. #1	Alexandria, Va.	Mar 41 May 42
Time Magazine	Radio City	New York, N.Y.	Jun 42 Aug 42
LOOK Magazine (assignment)	511 Fifth Ave.	New York N.Y.	Nov 42 date

Membership in organizations: (List all organizations of which you are or have been a member since 1930.)

NAME	CHARACTER	ADDRESS	YEARS MEMBER
Author's League	Writer's organization	East 39th St. N.Y.	4
League of American Writers	"	Unknown today	1 (1938)

5. Foreign countries visited since 1930: (If foreign-born show date and port of first entry here.)

FOREIGN COUNTRIES VISITED SINCE 1930	LEFT (U. S. A.)	RETURNED (U. S. A.)	REASONS FOR VISIT
none			

6. Give names of three responsible citizens, not relatives or employers, who have known you the past 10 years.)

NAME	RESIDENCE ADDRESS	OCCUPATION	YEARS KNOWN
John Perry	224 East Capitol St., D.C.	Government	6
Maurice Slaughter	1866 Idlewood, E. Cleveland, O.	Post Office	9
Theodore Irwin	448 Central Park West N.Y.C.	Writer	7

Groff Conklin

(Signature or mark of employee)

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 1 - 1948

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson...  
Mr. Clegg...  
Mr. Glavin...  
Mr. Ladd...  
Mr. Nichols...  
Mr. Rosen...  
Mr. Tracy...  
Mr. Egan...  
Mr. Gurnea...  
Mr. Harbo...  
Mr. Mohr...  
Mr. Pennington...  
Mr. Quinn Tamm...  
Mr. Nease...  
Miss Gandy...

WASHINGTON AND WASHINGTON ~~TELETYPE~~ FIELD 6 FROM CGO 1 1-16PM  
CONF TO DIRECTOR AND SAC WFO

EDWARD GROFF ~~CONKLIN~~ CONKLIN F. S. A., LGE. RECORDS UNIVERSITY  
OF CHICAGO PRESS FAIL TO REFLECT A DONALD P. DEAN WAS ~~EVER~~ EMPLOYED  
THERE. RECORDS REFLECT A DONALD P. BEAN WAS BUSINESS MANAGER  
OF UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS AT TIME APPOINTEE ~~EMPLOYED~~ THERE.  
BEAN PRESENTLY MANAGER OF ~~THE~~ LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS,  
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA. SUGGEST RECORDS BE RECHECKED AND IF BEAN  
IS REFERENCE A LEAD BE SET OUT FOR SAN FRANCISCO TO INTERVIEW HIM.

MC SWAIN

END AND ACK PLS

62 DEC 1 1948

RECORDED - 83  
W

TWO COPIES WFO

11/21-51-21  
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21

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION**

**SEP 15 1948**

**TELETYPE**

Mr. Tolson .....  
Mr. Clegg .....  
Mr. Glavin .....  
Mr. Ladd .....  
Mr. Nichols .....  
Mr. Rosen .....  
Mr. Tracy .....  
Mr. Egan .....  
Mr. Gurnea .....  
Mr. Harbo .....  
Mr. Mohr .....  
Mr. Pennington .....  
Mr. Quinn Tamm .....  
Mr. Nease .....  
Miss Gandy .....

WASHINGTON FROM BOSTON 7 15 4-20 P

**DIRECTOR URGENT**

EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, AKA, APPOINTEE, LGE. DUE TO ACCUMULATION OF  
BUEDS IN SIMILAR CASES, BOSTON WILL SUREP SEPTEMBER TWENTIETH.

**SOU CY**

**END**

**LKS R 7 WA**

**G. I. R. - 7**

**RECORDED - 83**

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 15 1948

TELETYPE

*Mr. Hall*  
*4509 pm*

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 2 15 3-35P

DIRECTOR

URGENT

EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, FSA, LGE. REBULET AUGUST SIXTEEN AND WASHINGTON FIELD TELETYPE, SEPTEMBER TENTH LAST. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING AND REPORT WILL BE SUBMITTED AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

G. I. R. -7

RECORDED - 28

EX-69

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NOV 22 1948



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 22 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

*Mr. Bell*  
*4509 X*

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 27 22 532 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, FSA - LGE. REBUTEL SEPTEMBER TWENTY FIRST  
LAST. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING REOURTEL SEPT. FIFTEENTH. REPORT  
WILL BE SUBMITTED AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE.

SCHEIDT G. I. R. -7

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

HOLD

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*AC*

DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 13 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

WASH FROM NEW YORK 24  
DIRECTOR URGENT

13 4-41 P

EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, FSA, LGE. REBUTEL OCT. TWELFTH LAST. RUC REPORT  
SUBMITTED OCTOBER EIGHTH LAST.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

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RECORDED - 28  
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121-51-25  
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: Dec. 3, 1948

FROM : Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General

AMC:VPR:HD  
146-7-2243

SUBJECT: Edward Groff Conklin, aka Groff Conklin, Appointee  
National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service  
Federal Security Agency, Bethesda, Maryland  
Loyalty of Government Employees

This is to advise you that examination of the Bureau's reports in the above-matter fails to disclose any available evidence of a violation of Title 18, Section 1001 (18 USC 80, 1946 Ed.), or any other federal statute. In the circumstances the Department is closing its file, subject to reopening in the event additional information so warranting is received.

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RECORDED - 114

34 DEC 21 1948

146-7-2243

JANUARY 13, 1951

SAC, NEW YORK

*deferred*  
~~ROUTINE~~

WILLIAM SALTER REMINGTON, PERJURY. REURTEL JANUARY ELEVEN LAST, REQUESTING INFORMATION RE EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN AND WIFE LUCY TEMPKIN CONKLIN. CONKLINS REPORTED TO BE CONTACTS AND FRIENDS OF NUMEROUS INDIVIDUALS REPORTEDLY COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS OR SYMPATHIZERS. CONKLIN AT ONE TIME MEMBER OF LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS. AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY AND ATTENDED AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS IN NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT DASH THIRTYNINE AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS. ALL ORGANIZATIONS CITED BY AG AS BEING WITHIN THE PURVIEW OF EO NINE EIGHT THREE FIVE. CONKLIN CONTRIBUTOR TO NEW MASSES, A PUBLICATION CITED AS A COMMUNIST FRONT BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JUNE TWENTYFOUR, NINETEEN FORTYTWO, AND MARCH TWENTYNINE, NINETEEN FORTYFOUR. IN JANUARY NINETEEN FORTYFOUR CONKLIN INTERVIEWED BY BUREAU AGENTS WFO AND ADMITTED ATTENDING MASS MEETINGS IN NEW YORK UNDER AUSPICES OF THE CP BUT DENIED MEMBERSHIP OR AFFILIATION WITH THE PARTY. NO OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION BUFILES. FOR BACKGROUND AND ADDITIONAL DATA SEE YOUR FILE ONE NAUGHT NAUGHT DASH THREE FOUR FIVE ONE.

HOOVER

177-1379  
CC: 121-51 ✓  
CC: 100-4381  
WFW:eb

INDEXED - 142

121-51-21  
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138 JAN. 18, 1951

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 13 1951

TELETYPE

NEW YORK 27 FROM WASH DC 13 1-54 PM

SAC

DEFERRED

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, PERJURY. REURTEL JANUARY ELEVEN  
LAST, REQUESTING INFORMATION RE EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN AND  
WIFE LUCY TEMPKIN CONKLIN. CONKLINS REPORTED TO BE CONTACTS  
AND FRIENDS OF NUMEROUS INDIVIDUALS REPORTEDLY COMMUNIST  
PARTY MEMBERS OR SYMPATHIZERS. CONKLIN AT ONE TIME MEMBER  
OF LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS, AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR PEACE  
AND DEMOCRACY AND ATTENDED AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS IN NINETEEN  
THIRTYEIGHT DASH THIRTYNINE AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LEAGUE OF  
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WITHIN THE PURVIEW OF EO NINE EIGHT THREE FIVE. CONKLIN  
CONTRIBUTOR TO NEW MASSES, A PUBLICATION CITED AS A COMMUNIST  
FRONT BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES, HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES JUNE TWENTYFOUR, NINETEEN FORTYTWO, AND MARCH  
TWENTYNINE, NINETEEN FORTYFOUR. IN JANUARY NINETEEN FORTYFOUR  
CONKLIN INTERVIEWED BY BUREAU AGENTS WFO AND ADMITTED ATTENDING  
END PAGE ONE

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PAGE TWO

MASS MEETINGS IN NEW YORK UNDER AUSPICES OF THE CP BUT DENIED  
MEMBERSHIP OR AFFILIATION WITH THE PARTY. NO OTHER PERTINENT  
INFORMATION BUFILES. FOR BACKGROUND AND ADDITIONAL DATA SEE  
YOUR FILE ONE NAUGHT NAUGHT DASH THREE FOUR FIVE ONE.

HOOVER

HOLD PLS

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SAC, Washington Field (121-249)  
(100-139)

August 23, 1955

Director, FBI (121-51)

EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, wa.  
IS - C

EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, aka  
FSA  
LOE

Rerep SA George E. Davis, dated 4/29/49,  
at Washington, D. C., in the security investigation of  
Conklin, copies of which were designated for Newark,  
New York, New Haven, Boston, Los Angeles, and Cleveland.  
The last sentence of the second paragraph on page 36 of  
SA Davis' report refers to Loretta April as allegedly  
a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic  
Action (WCDA) and the American Peace Mobilization (APM).

Rerep of SA Kennerly R. Corbett, dated 10/11/49,  
at Washington, D. C., in the loyalty case on Conklin,  
a copy of which was furnished the New York Office by  
letter dated 6/29/49. Rerep of SA Corbett, on page 12,  
refers to the appearance of Lauretta April's name in the  
active indices of the WCDA and the APM.

RECORDED - 40

In connection with investigation of April under  
EO 10450, it has been determined that the source of the  
reference to April's association with the WCDA and the  
APM cannot now be located. Notations have been placed on  
the copies of the reports of SAs Davis and Corbett in the  
bureau files reflecting that the information regarding  
April cannot now be substantiated and each office should  
take similar action. In the event either report has been  
further disseminated to other offices or outside agencies,  
appropriate action should be taken to see that proper  
notations are placed on copies in field office files and  
outside agencies advised in writing that the information  
cannot be substantiated from information presently available  
to the Bureau.

CC - 3 - New York (121-4650)(100-3454)  
2 - Newark (100-32160)  
2 - New Haven (100-11506)  
2 - Boston (100-16353)  
2 - Los Angeles (100-26415)  
2 - Cleveland (100-18113)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JWS:MEW  
(20)  
1 1955

CC - 100-4381  
121-532

COPIES MEMO STANLEY TO  
ROSEN, 8/23/55  
WLV:mal

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

G. L. R.

Mr. Armando di Girolamo  
Chief, Records Administration Branch  
Department of Justice

August 23, 1955

Director, FBI

EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, wa.  
Groff Conklin  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, aka  
Groff Conklin  
Appointee  
National Cancer Institute  
U. S. Public Health Service  
Federal Security Agency  
Bethesda, Maryland  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

In connection with a security investigation of Conklin, one copy of the report of Special Agent George E. Davis, dated April 29, 1948, at Washington, D. C., was furnished to the Department on June 5, 1948, under the caption "Edward Groff Conklin, wa., Groff Conklin, Internal Security - C."

By memorandum dated November 9, 1948, one copy of the report of Special Agent Kennerly R. Corbett, dated October 11, 1948, at Washington, D. C., was furnished to the Department in connection with the Loyalty of Government Employees investigation of Conklin.

The last sentence of the second paragraph on page 36 of Special Agent Davis' report contains a statement that Loretta April was alleged to have been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and of the American Peace Mobilization. On page 12 of Special Agent Corbett's report, information is set out regarding the appearance of Lauretta April's name in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the American Peace Mobilization.

Please be advised that this information regarding Lauretta April, aka., Loretta April, cannot be substantiated from information presently available to this Bureau.

The above is furnished for your information and the completion of your files in this matter.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

100-121-51 CC - 100-4381  
JWS:mew/gms 121-532  
08 AUG 21 1955

COVER MEMO STANLEY TO ROSEN.  
8/21/55 WLW:mal

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-4381-1



121-51

BY COURIER SERVICE

Date: August 23, 1955

To: Mr. Kimbell Johnson  
Chief, Investigations Division  
U. S. Civil Service Commission  
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, aka  
Groff Conklin  
Appointee  
National Cancer Institute  
U. S. Public Health Service  
Federal Security Agency  
Bethesda, Maryland  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Reference is made to this Bureau's letter dated November 2, 1948, captioned as above, which furnished copies of reports reflecting the results of investigation of Conklin conducted by this Bureau under the provisions of Executive Order 9835.

The report of Special Agent Kennerly R. Corbett, dated October 11, 1948, at Washington, D. C., on page 12 refers to the appearance of Lauretta April's name in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the American Peace Mobilization.

RECORDED-45  
Please be advised that this information cannot be substantiated from information presently available to this Bureau. AUG 26 1955

EX-124  
The above is for your information and the completion of your files and should not be disseminated to any unauthorized individuals or agencies.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JWS:mew/gms  
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BY COURIER SVC.

7 4 AUG 2 4

COMM - FBI

COVER MEMO STANLEY TO ROSEN,

8/23/55

WLW:mal

68 AUG 31 1955

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

DIRECTOR, FBI (121-51) (RM)

September 7, .

SAC, CLEVELAND (100-18113)

EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, wa.

IS - C

EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN, aka

FSA; LGE

Rebulet August 23, 1955 and report of SA GEORGE E. DAVIS, 4-28-48 at Washington, D.C.

Appropriate notations have been placed in the two copies of referenced report in possession of the Cleveland Office. No dissemination of the unsubstantiated information pertaining to LAURETTA APRIL, has been made by this office.

EBB'AES

(3)

121-51-  
NOT RECORDED

87 SEP 12 1955

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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SEP 12 1955